PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,043—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1893.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

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BORDEAUX WINES.

		Per Doz.
CHATEAU LAFITE, after dinner		45 12
Do. Larose	Dinner	29 4
St. JULIEN		25 4
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MEDOC	Breakfast	17 12
St. Julien Medoc		12 8

Discount for Cash 5 per cent.
Cases of 2 doz. Pints Rs. 2 extra.
RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	23rd Dec.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
				1894.
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.I. BALLARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	20th "
B.I. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crowe	27th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5067	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. ROME	5515	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
† GANGES	1268	800	G. W. Elkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4139	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† GANGES	1261	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3890	800	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

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TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

27th Dec. 24th Jan.
10th Jan. 7th Feb.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	700	1st Jan., 94.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	700	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,391	350	9th Jan. 1894.
GISELA	P. Kesovich.	4,253	350	9th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

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O. VON HOFFER,
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BOMBAY.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

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S.S. "CHANDA," 1,554 tons, on the 24th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th December, 1893. Agents.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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ANNUAL SHOW OF

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A Brand of high class Cheroots manufactured solely for this Company.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Specials No. 1, per box of	100	6 0	6 12
Do. do. " "	50	3 4	3 10
Do. No. 2, " "	100	5 12	6 8
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TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CHEESE.

Imported by every through Mail.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Gloster Cheese	per lb.	0 13	0 15
Do. do.	on cut "	0 14	1 0
Gruyere	on cut "	0 14	1 0
Cheddar	whole cheese "	0 12	0 14
Do.	on cut "	0 14	1 0
Gorgonzola	on cut "	1 2	1 4
Stilton	whole cheese "	1 4	1 8
Do.	on cut "	1 6	1 10
Do. in Jars about 2½ lbs.	per Jar	3 8	4 0
Roquefort	whole cheese "	1 4	1 8
Do.	on cut "	1 6	1 10

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
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LATEST ADDITIONS.

SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

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Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design	Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and 95
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The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

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Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. . The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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WINES OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS.
FRESH STORES FROM THE BEST HOUSES.
BASS'S AND GUINESS'S BEERS AND STOUTS BY
STONE, FOSTER, AND BURKE.
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The best and choicest goods at the Lowest Prices.

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LATEST SHAPES.

FULL FRONTS. BAG TOPS
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BROWN BUCKSKIN.

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"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same.

Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

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ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

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DRY ELITE, "1884,"

Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.

Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest.

TRY IT!!

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A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, specially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles.

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HAS JUST OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL, CHICAGO EXHIBITION, GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME, IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

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BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
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Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

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They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

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STATUETTES.	CUPID'S CARGO.	MAIL CART.
SURPRISE.	LITTLE PLAYMATES.	THOUGHT READING.
AMUSING 'XMAS.	SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE.	GOOD CHILD'S MYSTERIOUS CRACKERS.
CHEAP 'XMAS.	HAT BOX.	ALLY SLOPER, HIS TRUNK.
CHEAP TOY.	UP TO DATE.	ENTICING
SHADOW GRAPHIC.	PANTOMIME LUGGAGE.	LILLIPUTIAN.
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MY FIRST BOX	'XMAS HOLIDAY.	

From 8 Annas to Rs. 5-8.

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BAHADUR
CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"		100
BAHADUR "	3	"	"	100
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GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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"THE FIRM FOR GENTS' WEAR."

OUR DISPLAY (FOR XMAS & NEW YEAR) THIS SEASON
IS THE FINEST EVER SHEWN.

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TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

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Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0	"
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El Diploma	25 in a box	4 0	per Box
Cordelia	50 "	5 0	"
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Vera	25 "	6 0	"
Sins Rival	50 "	7 8	"
Mi Reina	50 "	6 0	"

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Rothschilds	25 in a box	2 12	
Regalia del Principe	100 "	7 8	"

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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SATURDAY NEXT, 23RD DECEMBER,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY.
50 ARTISTES 50
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION,
FIRST PERFORMANCE
Of the
Revised and Extende Version
Of the
GREAT ORIENTAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
"THE NAULAKHA": Up to Date!!
By L. A. MASSA, Esq.
WITH NEW SONGS: NEW HITS:
NEW SITUATIONS: NEW BALLET:
AND NEW MISE-EN SCENE!!

ENLARGED CHORUS,
Consisting of several Recently Imported Artistes.

5 * SKIRT DANCER * 5
The Superb FAN DANCE by Misses F. Stevenson, F. Peters, D. Lee Flo Childs, and under the direction of, and led by the accomplished "Premiere Danseuse,"
Miss LIZZIE DONELLI,

LOOK OUT FOR
(At an Early Date)
THE MAGNIFICENT, ORIGINAL
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
Entitled
"THE QUEEN OF HEARTS,"
Or
HARLEQUIN JACK HORNER,
And the
"CARD THAT TOOK THE TRICK."

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Manager.....T. EMPSON.
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Box Office and Plan Now Open at "MITCHELL'S" STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street, Fort.
PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; and Pit, One Rupee.
Military and Sailors in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats only.

KINDLY NOTE:—
A large Stock of PRESENTATION VOLS.
Now Offered,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
at 9 Annas a Shilling,
i. e., 30 per cent. off the Selling Price.
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY!
THE CHEAPEST BARGAIN!
THE CHEAPEST BARGAIN!!
OUR 'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS
Are now Sold Off at HALF the PRICE marked.
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY,
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OFFERS for the Year 1894 will be received on or before SATURDAY, the 30th instant, for
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1. Yarn Hard Wastes of all Sorts.
2. Cotton Tares of full Pressed Bales.
3. Cotton Dust and Seeds and Sized Sweepings.
4. Oily Cotton.
5. Oily Cotton Ends.
6. Oily Hard Wastes.
7. Cotton Droppings, No. 1.
8. Cotton Droppings, No. 2.
9. Cotton Strippings, No. 1.
10. Cotton Strippings, No. 2.
11. Cotton Card Fly, No. 1.
12. Cotton Card Fly, No. 2.
13. Cotton Card Silver.
14. Cotton Gutter Fly.

II. The Collection of Rents of Company's Properties, viz:—
1. Of the Vacant Ground for the Accommodation of Carts and Cattle at the Colaba and Victoria Properties.
2. Of the two Ranges of Chawl, situate at Thomas' Street, Small Colaba.
3. Of the two Ranges of Shops, situate at Thomas' Street, Small Colaba.
4. From Miscellaneous Tenants of the Colaba Property.
5. From Miscellaneous Tenants of the Victoria Property.

III. The Landing, Carrying, Weighing, Staking, &c., of Coals at the Mills.
IV. The Supply of Wheat Sizing Flour.
V. The Supply of Sundry Stores during the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, and for the Whole year ending 31st December, 1894.
Forms of Application and of Tenders and others Conditions can be obtained at the Company's Office.
The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, Colaba, Victoria Bunder, December 14, 1893.

COME AND SEE
OUR 'XMAS BAZAAR,
All Full of Novelties,
AT CHEAPEST PRICES
Treat Your Children.
FISH POND.
Only Annas 8 per Dip.
FULL VALUE, OH! MORE,
BAND and ILLUMINATION,
from THURSDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.
SHROFF BROTHERS,
RAMPART ROW, FORT.

NEW CARD & PARLOUR GAMES, &c.
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE SEASON.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a
Anno Mundi	0 12	Game of Geographical and Historical Lotto, each	6 8
Anno Domini	0 12	,, Lots Alphabet and Spelling	4 8
The Bride	0 12	,, Music Lotto	6 8
Caught in Trap	0 12	,, Fish Pond	3 0
Comic Races	0 12	,, Agon or the Queen's Guards	3 8
The Centuries 16, 17, 18 and 19 each	0 12	,, Ins and Outs	2 0
Charles Dickens	0 12	,, Matrimonial Dominos	3 0
The Counties of England	1 4	,, Schimmell or Bell and Hammer	2 0
Doctor Bushby	0 12	,, Squails	4 12
Floral Snap	0 12	,, Attack and Defence	5 0
The Golden Egg	0 12	,, The Moorish Fort.	8 8
Happy Families	0 12	,, Goose	2 0
Hide and Seek	0 12	,, Fox and Hounds	1 8
Illustrated Proverbs	0 12	,, Fox & Geese	1 8
In and Out the Luck	0 12	,, Bumble Puppy	1 0
Kingdoms of Europe	0 12	,, Planchette, Rs. 3-8 and	5 0
London Post	0 12	,, Pontoons	8 8
Lend me Five Shillings	0 12	,, Olds and Ends	4 0
Laughing made Easy	0 12	,, Ranger	2 0
Old Soldier and his Dog	0 12	,, Toton	2 8
Parole	0 12	,, Indoor Prisoner's Base	2 8
Picture Pumble Hook	0 12	The Race...Rs. 2-8, 3-8 &	5 8
Quits	0 12	PLAYING CARDS, from ans. 6 to 2, 3 and 4 persons.	2 8
The Realm	0 12	BEZIQUE CARDS, for	
Robin Hood and his Merry Men	0 12	WHISTS CASES, from Re. 1 to	1 4 2 8
Snap	0 12	Cribbage Boxes, from	
Sovereigns of England	0 12	Backgamon Boards, from Rs. 2-12 to	7 8
The Spider and Fly	0 12	Chess and Draught Boards from Rs. 1-4 to	5 12
Streets of London	0 12	B. C. D. Boards	10 0
Tip	0 12	Compendium of Games,	15 0
Tip Tap and Take it	0 12	Royal Cabinet of Games, suitable for presents	45 0
Trentesee	0 12	Dominos, from	1 0
Ujiji or Search for Livingstone	0 12	Chessmen in Boxes, from	2 0
White Cat	0 12	Draughts in Boxes, from	1 0
Who's Sir Roger	0 12	Dice, per pair from	0 4
Wedding	1 4	Dice cups from	1 0
World's Parliament	1 4	Cricketer's Kit,	
Zoological Snap	0 12	Lawn Tennis, Bats and Balls.	
Puzzles, Boat	2 8	&c., &c.	
,, Maze	2 0		
,, Snake and Bird	1 0		
,, Circassian	1 0		
,, Numerical	2 8		
,, Proverb	0 12		
Game of Mahalakoff	8 8		
,, Word Making, &c.	1 4		
,, "Kindergarten"	2 8		
,, Gobang	1 8		
,, Picture and Floral Loto, each	6 8		

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS IN GREAT MANY VARIETIES.
MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, Hamum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
THE DRAMATIC CANTATA,
By GILBERT AND SULLIVAN,
ENTITLED
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
And a Comedietta in one Act,
ENTITLED
"A CUP OF TEA,"
Will be given
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE
THESPIAN CLUB
ON FRIDAY, 22ND DECEMBER.
The following Ladies & Gentlemen will take part:—

Miss Chambers	Col. Empson
Mrs. Crommelin	Mr. Fosbery
Miss Griffiths	Capt. Heyman
Miss G. Griffiths	Mr. Hickman
Miss Long	Mr. Leveson
Miss Nicholson	Mr. Lowndes
Miss Stevens	Mr. MacLeod
Miss Swift	Mr. Macpherson
Miss Turner	Mr. Nicholson
Miss Westlake	Mr. Nixon
Mr. Beaumont	Mr. Reddie
Mr. Buckle	Mr. Sargent
Mr. Casserly	Mr. Schofield
Mr. Chisholm	Mr. Stevens
Mr. Crawford	Mr. Stiven
Mr. Crommelin	

And Others.
The BOX PLAN is now on view at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where Tickets may be obtained.
Stalls.....Rs. 4 | Dress Circle.....Rs. 3

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.
A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.
WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON; and 4 P.M. to 12 midnight.
For farther particulars see Daily Newspapers.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	December 30, '93
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	January 13.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,060	J. Brown	May 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1893.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLIO," arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBRO, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCES DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be reported before any Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 19th December, 1893. Agents.

'XMAS CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
FANCY ARTICLES,
TABLE ORNAMENTS,
BOHEMIAN WARES.
Sold at Moderate Prices.
B. D. MOTIWALA & CO.,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 321 OF 1891.
JACOB ELIAS SASSOON, EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON, MEYER ELIAS SASSOON and ARON MOSES GUBBAY, European Jewish Inhabitants, at present residing in England and Trading in Bombay and elsewhere under the Name, Style and Firm of E. D. SASSOON and COMPANY, by their constituted Attorney, RAPHAEL HOYEEM SIMON ISSACS, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing at Colaba Causeway, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.
VERSUS
DAMJEE RAMJEE and ANANDJI MULJI, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, lately carried on business in Bombay under the Name of DAMJEE RAMJEE.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 21st day of July, 1891, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 13,650-1-4 for debt and interest and the sum of Rs. 436-12-0 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount to the sum of Rs. 14,136-13-4 and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the last amount as aforesaid from the date of the said decree until payment.
And whereas by an alias Warrant of Sale, dated the 12th day of December 1893, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendants, above-named in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—
All that piece of land together with the house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort and in the City of Bombay, at Sattad or Dongry Coly Street, in the district of the sub-registrar of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 271 and 272, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 836, which said land and premises contain by admeasurement 511·39 square yards, be the same, little, more or less and are bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the G. I. P. Railway Road, on or towards the West by the Sattad or Dongry Coley Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the house of Oo thowjee Meghjee or Ghella Oodhowjee, and on or towards the South by the house of Bhimsey Ruttonsee, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Jaitha Lalljee, Lakhmidas Jaitha, Shamji Domersey and Mulji Assoo, and are now in the occupation of Bai Vejbai and certain other tenants.
Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1894, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.
The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.
I. The claim of Bai Vijbai, widow of Ramji Lukhmichand, to the possession of the attached property herein before mentioned and to receive and enjoy the balance of the rents and profits thereof for and during her life time after payment thereout of the cost of keeping the said premises in proper repair as provided for by the Trust Deed, dated 11th September, 1874, made between Sha Kessowjee Naik of the one part, and Sha Nursey Kessowjee of the other part.
Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.
Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.
The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale and to set off the amount of purchase money against the amount of the decree and of the costs herein.
Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the 15th day after the sale.
The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.
In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as Deposit will be forfeited to Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1893.
COWASJEE HORMUSJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND HYPPODROME
OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
(OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES),
ON THE ESPLANADE.
THE GRAND ENTIRE
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
Novel and Wonderful Performances!
Rich and Imposing Costumes!
SIDE-SPLITTING FUN AND FROLIC
BY THE CLOWNS.
GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 21st DECEMBER, 1893.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3-30 P.M.
Doors Open at 8-3 P.M. Performance Commence at 9 P.M.
ADMISSION:—Private, to seat Four, Rs. 16; First Class, Rs. 3 each; Second, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1; and Gallery, 8 annas, Zenana Seats for Native Ladies, Re. 1.
Children under 12 years, and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to all Classes, except Gallery.
J. N. PAUL, Proprietor. A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
(OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS RAILWAY STATION),
Hornby Row, Bombay.

A CONCERT will be given in the Boys' School of the above Institution,
THIS EVENING, at 9 P.M.
Proceeds for a 'XMAS Presentation to the Orphans of the Institution.
PROGRAMME:
PART I.
1 Violin, Zither {Fantasie de l Opera} arranged by Ferand Piano ... {Trovatore Vardi ... } gertag,
Messrs. DE CLOSAY, HERMAN RABE and NASH.
2 Song....." River of Years".....
Mr. COATS.
3 Violin & Zither..."Only you alone".....F. Lohr.
Messrs. DE CLOSAY and HERMAN RABE,
4 Song.....Friends were Saying
Good-bye, Good-bye.....F. V. St. Clair,
Mr. T. D. MONTAGUE.
5 Zither Solo.....
INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.
PART II.
1 Piano & Zither..." Rendezvous in the Zillerthal".....E Bayer.
Messrs. NASH and HERMAN RABE.
2 Song....." A Devout Lover".....
Mr. COATS.
3 Zither Solo....." Selection".....Herr Herman Rabe,
Mr. HERMAN RABE.
4 Song....." One Heart Divine"...A. H. Rosewig.
Mr. T. D. MONTAGUE.
5 Violin, Zither and Piano....." Souvenir".....F. Lohr.
Messrs. DE CLOSAY, HERMAN RABE and NASH.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
A Few Reserved Seats in Front.....Rs. 2 each.
Unreserved Seats.....Re. 1 each.
Tickets can be had from ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, and Head-master, I.-B. I.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LADY HARRIS,
AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
Will be given in the TOWN HALL
ON TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY, at 5-30 P.M.,
In AID of the FUNDS of the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
Plan of the Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., at an Early date.

EXCHANGE BANKS.
THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 23rd, 25th, and 26th December, and on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 30th December, 1st and 2nd January, 1894, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1894-95.
NOTICE.
I HEREBY give notice, as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, that the Entries as required by Clauses (A) (B) (C) and (D) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act have been completed as far as practicable in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1894-95, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector.
I also give notice under Section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act that all complaints against the amount of any RATEABLE VALUE entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office, on or before the 15th January, 1894.
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
New Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th December, 1893.

'XMAS
CARDS!
NEW YEAR
GREETING
CARDS!!
TOY BOOKS—BOOKLETS.
An Immense Choice Varieties
TO SELECT FROM.
Exceptionally the Best and Cheapest for the Season.
An Inspection is Solicited.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALES OF 200 BALES BENGAL COTTON.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the New Mofussil Co., Limited's Jaths, at Colaba by order of The New Mofussil Co., Limited, and on account and at the risk of whom it may concern—
200 bales Bengal cotton, marked H M B S.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 21, 1893.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BEGS to intimate that he is now Registering Orders for
CHRISTMAS CAKES, MINCE PIES, PLUM PUDDINGS, &c.
Also that he has OPENED the WILTSHIRE DAIRY in connection with his Bakery, where Milk, Butter and Cream may be had at favourable rates. Having *his own Milch Cattle*, the absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce may be relied on.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.
LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7', for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
THE FORT and BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENTS of this Company will be OPEN for BUSINESS till 7-30 P.M. on the 23rd instant.

NOTICE.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
ALL the ESTABLISHMENTS of this Company will be CLOSED on CHRISTMAS DAY, the 25th instant, and on ST. STEPHEN'S DAY, the 26th instant.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.
(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)
MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort.
Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and healthgiving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.
Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay.

WARNING to PURCHASERS of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE:—Vasanji Nadhoo and Co., of Bombay, Druggists, had begun to sell Ague-Mixture in their name of the same colour as my mixture and in bottles of same size and shape as my Bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation of my own labels. On my taking steps against them they SURRENDERED to me all the Bottles and Labels and undertook not to do so again, and paid the costs of my Solicitors. I therefore warn all imitators of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills that they will be rigorously prosecuted in future.
H. L. BATLIWALLA.
Dadar, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.
WITH a view to enable the Railway-Company to provide ADEQUATE ACCOMMODATION to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains of SATURDAY and SUNDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, intending First and Second Class Passengers are equested to either Book their Seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate, or Grant Road Stations, or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Manager, Bombay.
It may be necessary, as in previous years, to run an additional Express Train on those dates, leaving Colaba 15 minutes after the Ordinary Mail Train.
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Bombay, 15th December, 1893. General Traffic Manager.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
धी बोम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कॅारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.
धी बॉम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 21st December, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—
I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II.—To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV.—To Elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 7th December, 1893.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

FIGS and RAISINS.
JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES"
A Small Consignment of
SMYRNA
FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality
NON PLUS ULTRA,
NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.
MOST SUITABLE FOR
'XMAS PRESENTS.
Packed in Neat Paper Boxes of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs	per	Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	,,	,,	2-8

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.
Apply Sharp to
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.
One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.
A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months.....Rs. 26
Six Months.....,, 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, Ltd., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL,
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatse explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Nauseous Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, price of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER
BREWERY.
The Tottenham Lager Beer obtained highest awards wherever exhibited.
BY ROYAL
WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT,
PURVEYORS OF LAGER BEER
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT TO HAND.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENNS.
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

"THE EARL MISA."
THIS Spanish Nobleman's Vineyards are now to some extent productive of Wine used for distillation, because of the scarcity of really genuine French Cognacs. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely *pure*, and may be called Invalid's Brandy.
We can supply it for Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
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SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32 per doz.
Two ,,	Liqueur	,, 34 ,,
Three ,,	do.	,, 36 ,,
Five ,,	do.	,, 40 ,,
Five ,,	Special do.	,, 42 ,,

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28 per doz.
Three ,,	,, 30 ,,

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£833,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,293	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,063

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum Street. Agents.

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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.
PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ....£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 .....£ 927,584.
THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to .....£3,591,798.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes by His Excellency the Governor, St. Mary's Boys' School, 5 p.m.
Dance at Government House.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clan Cameron (s), from Mauritius ; Kapurthala (s), Busreh ; and Mombasa (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), Blue Cross (s), and Longship (s), for Karachi.

FAIR.—The Jambli Mohalla Fair takes place to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Olio entered the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Cameron and the s. s Malwa entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, to-day, at 9-30 p.m.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Rana Shree Jalamsingji, the Raja of Cherowdrabad, accompanied by ten followers, left Bombay for Baroda, on Tuesday forenoon.

THE ANNUAL FAIR OF THE SHRI BHOWANI SHUNKER TEMPLE.—The annual fair of the Shri Bhowani Shunker Temple, Tardeo Road, erected by the late Hon. Mr. Jugonath Shankersett, will commence to-morrow, and last for five days.

ARRIVAL.—Surji Mall Jorasing, a Jaghirdar from Patli, in Kathiawar, accompanied by twelve followers, carrying four swords, arrived at the Grant Road Railway Station, on Tuesday evening, and has taken up his residence at Slater Road.

STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.—This company arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Nagpur mail. Active preparations are being made by scenic artists and the agent to render the opening night on Saturday next successful. The scenic effects are as usual with this company on a scale of lavish excellence.

AN IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—A merchant, named Jetha Hemchand, consigned Rs. 4,200 in cash the other day from Dhorajee to Grant Road Station, Bombay. On the parcel being opened by the consignee, it was found to contain nothing but railway fish plates wrapped up in cotton waste. An enquiry is in progress.—*Kathiawar Times.*

ENTERTAINMENT.—A miscellaneous entertainment was given at the Wesleyan Church, Byculla, on Tuesday evening, the programme being satisfactorily carried out by Messrs. De Souza, Schneider, Rafe, H. O. Coates, Plummer, J. Reed, Rowley, and Moffat, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Marshall, and the Rev. E. and Mrs. Mortimer.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	La Rose ..... Otto Stella.
Overture	Pique Dame ..... Suppe.
Invitation for Dance	..... Weber.
Tansendshoen Idylle	..... Ellenberger.
Selection	From Travatore ..... S. Verdi.
Polka	Stefanie ..... Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

KAPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—The honorary secretaries of this charity acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of two Government four per cent. promissory notes of Rs. 2,000, from Messrs. Rugnathdass and Vithaldas Gopaldas, sent by them, out of the funds belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Narotumdas Tapidas Barbhaiya, on condition that the principal amount be kept intact, and the interest only be annually spent in providing education to the destitute boys of the Kapole Bania caste.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Akroo, an old woman, residing at Agiary Street, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,625, from a copper pot, which had been kept in the loft of her house, by her servant, named Gunoo Vithoo, who absconded from Bombay, on Tuesday, and who is believed to have gone to his native country, where a policeman, in company with one of complainant's relatives, was sent yesterday morning.

ALLEGED BURGLARY BY A NEIGHBOUR.—Wagji Rowji residing at Withalwady, has reported to the police, that during his absence from home between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m., on the 18th instant, the door of his room was forced open and property, consisting of one gold armlet, two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, one for Rs. 5, and Rs. 235 in cash, was stolen from a box, which was also forced open. A neighbour who has since absconded out of Bombay, is suspected, and is now being sought for.

DIPLOMA.—Dr. H. K. Tavaria, B. Sc., L.M. S., Lecturer on Physics, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, who passed the examination of the city and guilds of London Technical Institute, with distinction in Electric Lighting and Power Transmission, last May, has been granted a first-class diploma in electric engineering. Dr. Tavaria is an Honor's Undergraduate of the University of London, and an Associate of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, on whom a special order of the Senate had been conferred by our University in 1888.

MR. DADABHAI'S PROGRAMME.—As stated elsewhere Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., left Bombay, last evening, *en route* for Lahore. He will be welcomed on the line of route at some of the important stations, such as Nausari, Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and Palanpur. At Ahmedabad the Municipality will present an address, and the Parsee community will provide a breakfast at the railway station. Mr. Dadabhai will break his journey at Delhi, which will be reached at 3 p.m., on Friday next. He will leave Delhi on the following day, and arrive at Lahore on the morning of the 24th ; Sharanpur, Jullundur, Amballa, and other town welcoming him on his way. In all probability Calcutta, Allahabad, and Madras will also be visited. At the latest, the honourable member will leave Bombay on the 20th January, on the return journey for England.

FIRE IN THE HOPE MILL.—Yesterday at noon a fire broke out in the cotton mixing room of the Hope Mill, DeLisle Road. The fire was first observed by the succedum of the mixing room, who immediately raised an alarm. A donkey engine belonging to the mill was at once put in motion and began to play on the burning cotton with a copious supply of water. Telephonic messages were sent to different fire-brigade stations, and in a short time the Byculla steamer arrived, followed by the Pydownie and Fort steamers, but their services were not required as the flames were completely brought under control by the combined efforts of the mill-hands within thirty minutes. The whole of the cotton in the mixing room is said to have been insured. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The damage done to the cotton by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 20,000.

THE RE-TRIED RIOT CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hemming applied for a short postponement of the matter, in which Shaikh Oosman Shaikh Suleman stands charged with rioting on the 12th August last, the day on which the riots commenced. Mr. Hemming, in support of his application, said that the High Court had ordered the re-trial of the accused on the charge of disorderly behaviour in a public place on the 13th August last, and he was called upon to answer that charge ; but after the accused had appeared before his Worship on the last occasion the charge against him was altered to one of rioting on the 12th August. He, therefore, applied that the hearing be deferred until the papers of the matter disposed of by their Lordships at the High Court were produced in Court. The Magistrate granted the application.

ADDRESS TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P.—A deputation of some of the prominent members of the Maratha community of Bombay, consisting of Messrs. Lokhande, Inkaram Jaoji, Vandekar, K. R. Korgawkar, Janardhan H. Patel, V. S. Chavan, S. M. Patil, V. L. Korgawkar and others, waited upon Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M.P., on the 19th instant, at his temporary residence, at Malabar Hill, and presented him with an address, congratulating him on his success in the British Parliament and urging upon him the necessity of inducing the members of that body to make education compulsory in India for the benefit of the masses. Mr. Dadabhai received the members of the deputation very cordially, and thanked them for their congratulations and promised to give due consideration to the suggestion contained in the address. Mr. Dadabhai was then garlanded, and a bouquet was presented to him by Mr. Inkaram Jaoji. The deputation then withdrew.

THE LAHORE CONGRESS.—The Bombay Presidency Association have selected the following delegates to represent the Association at the National Congress at Lahore:—the Hon. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, Drs. Bhalchandra Krishna, Merjeebhoy R. Setna, M. G. Deshmukh, Kaikhoshroo Nasserwanji Bahadurji, DeMonte, Da Cunha, Messrs. Dinshah Edulji Vacha, Laxmidas Khimjee, Ratiram Durgaram Dave, Dajee Abajee Khare, Dhondu M. Sanagiri, Narayan Sayaba, Narayan Vishnu Gokhle, Pranjeewundas Kallandas, S. W. Kane, Jagannath Sunderrao, S. C. Khambatta, S. G. Ajinke, Hari Vishram Lele, Hari Sitaram Dixit, Chunilal L. Parekh, Pranlal K. Joshipara, Rastam K. R. Kama, Gordhandas Khatao Makanjee, N. B. Mulle, M. M. Dinbandu, Sundernath D. Khote, Ekanath R. Khote, A. Krishna Swami, W. A. Chambers, Gangadhur S. Gokhle, Lalcobhoy Dalpatram, Vinayak R. Jalnapurker, V. K. Bhatvadekar, Shivram V. Bhandarkar, Parmanund Jeewandas Vakil, Bhajeker, P. P. Khare, Madhusudan V. and T. T. Majmoodar.

PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.—On account of this festive season the Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon and Toilet Club (next to Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s premises on the Esplanade Road), have a very large assortment of perfumes, made by Pinand, Violet, Gelle, Freres, Rigaud, Atkinson, others are on view, besides several preparations for strengthening the hair, and which are such a necessity in this country. As regards toilet requisites for gentlemen, such as razors, shaving creams, and soaps, sponges, &c., there is a very large stock to choose from. For the ladies there are powders and creams for the complexion ; fringes in all shades and styles, besides hair frames also in all shades, which are in great demand in London. There is also a speciality known as the Pall Mall hair wash for shampooing ladies and gentlemen's hair, which is prepared by the proprietor himself, and which is being largely used in all parts of India. There are wigs and theatrical requisites, which may be commended to those giving balls and amateur performances.

BURGLARY AT MANDVI.—Canji Gopal, a Hindoo broker, residing on the first floor of a house, in De-Souza Street, Mandvi, has reported to the police, that during his absence from home between the hours of 9 and 11 p. m., on Tuesday last, his room was entered by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key. Having obtained the key from a small box, the thief opened a large one with the key and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 635, were stolen therefrom. The complainant further reports that a number of currency notes were taken out of a canvas bag and stolen, but he is at present unable to give the number of those notes. The complainant had sent his family to Cutch Mandvi, and he intended leaving Bombay in a few days. The canvas bag from which the notes were supposed to have been abstracted, contained Rs. 539 in cash, which was not stolen, while property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 7,286, was left intact in the large box. Two iron chisels were found near the small box. The property contained in the canvas bag, according to the complainant's statement, belonged to his three partners.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN HINDU.—On Tuesday last, the police were informed that a Hindu mendicant, aged about thirty-five years, had been found dead in his room, on the second floor of a house, at Nowroji Hill, Dongree. From inquiries made by Inspector Merchant it appears that the deceased arrived in Bombay about twenty days ago from a village in Kathiawar, in company with one Kanji, who is at present unknown to the police, and put up in a room at Dongree. When the police went to the room they found the deceased lying on his back on a mat on the floor. There were a *chillum*, a coir rope, a box of matches, and a bag containing betel-nut and tobacco on the mat near his right hand, while a bundle of rope and a knife were found lying near his head on the left side. A piece of rope suspended from a rafter above the head of the deceased was also found by the police. On a close examination, the police also discovered a distinct mark of strangulation, extending from ear to ear on the deceased's throat. Subsequently Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of the deceased, and after recording the evidence of one Shaik Adam Ebrahim, a neighbour, who identified the body, adjourned the inquiry till to-day.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening, the variety entertainment given in the above hall by the officers and crew of the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Sutlej for the benefit of the Institute took place before a crowded and appreciative audience. Free entrance to some of the back-seats was allowed to vessels' crews, and on this occasion the Sutlej company added materially to their pleasantly known reputation. There were one or two new faces among the performers, including a lady (Mr. Haywood), who acquitted herself very nicely in singing "Oh Mr. Porter." The lengthy programme was carefully carried out, and the performers, Messrs. Daniel, Saunders, Notley, Etherington, Fox Cogswell, Camilleri, Corvick, Haywood, Berry, Holland, Watson, Coolman, Beard and Nicholetts were so much at home in their several parts that nothing better could have been desired, and the repeated encores that were demanded of each sufficiently indicated how warmly their efforts were appreciated. The excellent entertainment did not conclude till 11-30 when a few words were spoken by Mr. Punnet, thanking the audience for their attendance and the Sutlej entertainers for their kindness. Three cheers were given for Captain Worcester (who was present) his officers and crew, and the entertainment broke up with "God save the Queen."

GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE CALENDAR.—Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., the agents in India for Messrs. George Goulet and Co.'s champagne, are issuing to their customers a calendar, together with a batch of menu-cards and a champagne bottle-opener. Goulet's champagne is competing keenly with other brands in Europe, and is earning a name for itself in India. A correspondent of the *Times* recently described "Messrs. Goulet and Co.'s cellars at Rhims." This city, he says, "is one of the wonders of Europe by reason of its cathedral-like cellars—the native home of champagne—where it has matured in the unrivalled wine climate. Starting recently to these of Messrs. George Goulet and Co., I soon found myself wandering through five acres of arched space, which may be accepted as samples of the other best cellars in Reims. It is in fact, the possession of these cellars—limited in number—that constitutes the foundation of the great champagne houses. These wondrous excavations were made to supply ballast, &c., in the building of the ancient city, and the old workmen got out as much chalk as they could without burying themselves. Working scientifically, the excavations became domes, cloisters, and passages, and formed a subterranean city, roofed in chalk. Doubtless the stevedore of a ship or the picker in a London warehouse would consider there was an immense waste of space in these splendid cellars. But the space vacant (above storage sometimes 70 feet) is in truth their perfection, as it maintains a regular temperature within three degrees all the year round, forming the wine-climate, in which young champagne attains its manhood. The streets of these cellars were thickly populated with 2,000,000 inhabitants in the shape of bottles, and 2,000 to 3,000 great casks of wine, some of which I noted was branded "Coronation" as Messrs. George Goulet and Co. had supplied the wine to the Russian coronation feast. The cellars I had seen at Epernay and at Avize were also in the chalk ; but in those places the spaces are tunnelled out—brickwork sometimes being used at the archways—and the high vaulted spaces at Reims are elsewhere unparalleled." Messrs. Goulet and Co. are wine-merchants by special appointment to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

THE farewell performance of the London Lyric Company was given at the Gaiety Theatre, on Tuesday night, when Mark Melford's original farcical comedy in three acts "Turned Up" was put on the boards. The comedy drew a bumper house. Mr Henry Kitts, for whose benefit the farewell performance was given, was allotted the chief character of the comedy, "Caraway Bones," and his appearance on the stage dressed as the veritable body-snatcher fairly brought down the house. From start to finish the presence of Mr. Kitts on the stage was the signal for continued laughter, and his jokes and pithy sayings never failed to elicit applause. Mr. George Mallet as "George Medway" was seen at his best in this performance, and the several dilemmas in which he was placed by his several parents "turning up" highly amused the audience. Mrs. Medway (Miss Stella Leigh), Sabina Medway (Miss Marie Brian), Ada Baltic (Miss V. Dagmar), Cleopatra (Mrs. J. F. Brian) and Mrs. Pannell (Miss M. Gregor) were warmly applauded for their performances. At the fall of the drop scene in the comedy Miss V. Dagmar rendered a French song, which was well received and encored. Mr. D. C. Smith's rendering of the eccentric song, "The Irish Parliament," brought down the House, and he was loudly encored. He responded with "I've just come away from the Inquest," and this also led to loud applause from the gallery gods who were not satisfied until they brought him out again. His third song "It's such a funny feeling, isn't it" was, like its predecessors, warmly applauded. Miss Marie Brian's song and dance were also well received and encored. The double-faced dance by Miss Dagmar was heartily enjoyed. The company yesterday travelled to Poona, where they will give three performances, and afterwards proceed to Secunderabad for Christmas week.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR FUND.

CAPTAIN W. P. WALSHE begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following contributions :— The Hon. Lyttleton H. Bayley, Rs. 20 ; Mr. Townley M. Filgate, Rs. 15.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran presided at the weekly sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday, when the following matters, among others, were disposed of :—

RE H. A. HORMARJI.

Mr. Jardine, for the insolvent, moved that the judgment be not entered up under Section 86 of the Insolvency Act, on his obtaining the personal discharge. In support of his application counsel said that the insolvent had suffered a considerable punishment from the court, and he now wished to commence his life again. And if the judgment was entered up against a person it was absolutely idle to think him free from his debts at all. Entering up judgment would mean, in fact, denying the real benefit of the Act. It was only to be done by the court in very exceptional cases. No fact was pointed out by the Official Assignee to induce the Court to enter up judgment. It was pointed out that insolvent had concealed certain property. But in this case it was found out that only a very small amount, an amount of some brokerage, was not accounted for. But there was no reason to suppose that any money had been dishonestly retained, and under such circumstances the learned counsel applied that the judgment be not entered, and the insolvent be granted final discharge.

Mr. Basil Scott, who appeared for the Official Assignee, submitted that the judgment should be entered up as was usual in cases of this kind. He thought that the invariable practice was to enter up judgment, and he considered it the best policy. In support of his argument, counsel cited the judgment in the case of Kahandass Narandass reported in the XI Bombay Law Reports. The learned counsel submitted that the benefit of the future property of an insolvent should be given to his creditors. The Section 86 provided, that although certificate was granted, yet judgment should be entered up. His learned friend had said that the insolvent had met sufficient punishment, but Mr. Scott contended that it had nothing to do with his general indebtedness. The insolvent suffered punishment on the criminal side for three months for concealment of property, the remaining term of imprisonment being for incurring heavy debts without having the means of repaying the same. There was still a balance of thirty-five lakhs of rupees due to the creditors, and there was no reason why the insolvent should meet any particular consideration and why judgment should not be entered up. The insolvent was not entitled to any special consideration, and the court, therefore, should not depart from the usual practice. Mr. Scott drew his lordship's attention to the judgment of the Chancery appeal at page 639. The learned counsel submitted that a section of the Act gave discretionary power to the Court to modify the effects of the final discharge. It was not likely that the insolvent had immediate prospects of coming into the possession of any large property. It was conceivable that the insolvent might get large property, and the case was not one in which the usual practice should be departed from. In the case of Kahandass Narandass money were obtained after twenty years, and the court had power to grant extension after any period of time.

Mr. Jardine submitted that if a long-standing practice was bad, he did not see any reason why it should not be departed from. The policy of the Act was to free the insolvent of all his liabilities unless the court for good reasons made a special order to the contrary. The ordinary practice was to make the insolvent free from his debts. The insolvent had not concealed any property, but it was suggested that it was conceivable that he might get large propert y, but if the usual practice was not followed there would be no inducement to the insolvent to get any property. The learned counsel submitted that the court should exercise its power, and not enter up the judgment against the insolvent.

His lordship intimated that he would take time to consider judgment as it was a very important case.

RE PURSHOTTAM CHUNILAL GRANDI.

Mr. Vicaji for an opposing creditor, applied for a short postponement to enable the creditor to file an affidavit against the insolvent's application for an interim order.

The matter was postponed for a week, and the insolvent was granted an interim order for that period.

RE HENRY GEORGE PICKIN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order and leave to amend the schedule.

RE KHETSEY VALJI.

Mr. Robertson, for a petitioning creditor, Mr. Goculdas Madhavji, moved for the examination of certain witnesses in the matter.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE AHMED ABBA MACHLIWALLA.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, his lordship granted the usual interim order.

RE AHMED ABBA TORAIWALA.

Mr. Manker applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE NANSEY BHIMSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, obtained an extension of interim order for one month.

RE DEWJI RAMJI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, his lordship granted the usual extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE ARDESHIR LOWJIBHAI SETHNA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition.

His lordship refused the application.

RE DEVIDAS PRAGJI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order, and leave to amend the schedule.

RE PREMJI TRICUMDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE RUNCHODDAS PREMJI.

The insolvent, on the motion of Mr. Manker, was granted the usual interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE NARAYEN TULSIDAS.

His lordship, on the motion of Mr. Manker granted the insolvent the usual interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents appeared in person and obtained their discharge :—

Canji Visram ; Peter Michael Saldanha ; Madhavrao Gunpatrao ; Tulsidas Kalia ; Pinack Vassudev ; Rowji Bhai Juggonath ; Vishnu Vaghuji ; Mahomedally Khanbhai ; Miya Ahmed Ismail and another ; Frank De Silva ; D. M. Pereira ; Haji Ismail Gulmahomed ; Suleman Salam, and Fensiano De Souza, and another.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AT LANAULI.

THE Hon. Mr. Dadabhai, while on his way to Poona, was, on Sunday afternoon, met by a number of people of Lanauli and suburbs. The railway platform was full, and many of the leading Hindu, Parsee, and Mahomedan gentlemen joined together to accord him a hearty welcome. A short address was presented, and the Parsee ladies who had specially gone there garlanded the hon. gentleman and threw rice over his head. The address ran thus :—

Sir,—On behalf of ourselves, and the other inhabitants of Lanauli and suburbs, we most respectfully beg leave to offer you our hearty greetings on your way to Poona. We are glad to get an opportunity of thus seeing you personally, whom so dearly we love as our worthy fellow countryman, our sincere friend, our trusty guide, and our confidential representative in the court of our beloved and Gracious Sovereign Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. We were so long ignorant of the exact nature of the constitution of the British Rule in India. We did not know where the real ruling power lay, what were the ways to approach it, and what sort of feelings were entertained by that power towards us. But we are glad, you deserve the credit of having practically and successfully solved the difficult problem. We now know the public opinion in England is the principal guiding power of the destinies of the dumb millions of India, and though there is not yet an open way for us to be heard directly, the good people of Great Britain are desirous of giving us a chance to do so through them. The very fact that they have returned you to Parliament has convinced us of their real will to do us justice. The right way to our political welfare has thus been hit upon, and only made open through your long exertions and continued struggles. The sacrifices you had to make for the attainment of this object were many and various ; and only point to the nobleness of your heart. The whole of your life is worth studying with advantages. It will supply lessons to all ; the rich and the poor, the young and the old ; the proud and the dejected, will equally derive much benefit from its careful study. As we have said above, the way to our political well-being has been only opened. It will yet require many men of your type to secure, and make it yield its valuable advantages. We, therefore, fervently pray God that He may give you long life and bestow upon you His highest blessings. Thanking you most heartily for your many kindnesses, we beg to conclude this our humble short and simple address.—We beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient servants—(Sd.) D. C. New, Commissioner, Municipality, Lanouli, and about fifteen others.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THEN CURE !—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. -8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION RESULT.

THE Matriculation Examination result was declared yesterday afternoon. Out of 3,067 candidates, who had presented themselves for examination, 641 were declared to have passed. Out of these 641 successful candidates 390 were declared to have passed in Bombay centre, 155 in Poona, 58 in Ahmedabad, and 38 in Karachi. Damodar Ganesh Dani, one of the successful candidates, has secured the Bai Manecksbai Byramji Jijibhai Prize for proficiency in elementary science. The result of the candidates representing the following numbers will be declared hereafter :—639, 943, 1659 and 2747. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Abdulally, Hamid M
Abdulally, Hashum M
Abhyankar, Gangadhar R
Agarvala, Sundar G
Agaskar, Gajanan R
Ajgaonkar, Narayan L
Ajinkya, Dhaklabhai N
Alpaivala, Framji D
Alpaivala, Rutanbai
Alpaivala, Shirid D
Alphonso, Francis Xavier
Anklesaria, Hirjibhai N
Antia, Ardeshir K
Aphale, Lakshman S
Appu, Nadarsha J
Balsara, Navroji Fardunji
Bamji, Dinsha Navroji
Banks, Margaret Allan
Bapat, Balkrishna S
Bapat, Krishnaji P
Batlivala, Sorabji H
Bavle, Krishnaji Ganpat
Bhagvat, Bhikaji Anant
Bhandari, Purshottam S
Bhat, Bhaskar Vaman
Bhat, Manilal Shankarlal
Bhatodekar, Dayanath B
Bhayani, Purshottan C
Bhide, Narayan R
Bhujle, Ramchandra S
Bijur, Ganpat M
Bilimoria, Dinsha Rattanji
Bilimoria, Pirojsha J
Roane, Patrick
Bodas, Dinkar Chintaman
Bodhankar, Balkrishna G
Brand, Ernest Harry
Cama, Spittama K R
Cardoz, Isabelle
Chhaya, Keshavlal K
Chokshi, Nathabhai V
Chavbal, Mahadev R
Chowdhari, Purshottam B
Colabavala, Meherjibhai J
Commissariat, Kaikhashru Jijibhai
Contractor, Navroji H
Conway, Aibert
Dadibarjor, Hormasji B
Dalal, Bamanji Mervanji
Dalal, Devidas Parbhudas
Dalal, Vaman Somnarayan
Dandekar, Jagannath R
Dandekar, Pandharinath N
Dani, Ganesh Balkrishna
Dantes, Joseph Louis
Dastur, Jamshedji Pestanji
Dastur, Piroj Framji
Davar, Sorabji Hirjibhai
Davar, Sorabji Limjibhai
David, Moses Elijah
DeCruz, Jeremias
DeGama, Bernard
DeMello, Alexander
DeMello, Edward Lucius
DeMello, John Francis
DeQuadros, Joseph I
Desai, Babaji Bapuji
Desai, Bhimbhai R
Desai, Bhulabhai Jivanji
Desai, Dayabhai Gandabhai
Desai, Gulabbhai R
Desai, Madhavlal S
Desai, Vaman Balkrishna
Desai, Vaman Ganesh
Deshmukh, Balkrishna V
Deshmukh, Devrao R
Deshmukh, Ramchandra P
Deshmukh, Shankar N
Deshmukh, Shivbal V
Deshpande, Shrinivas N
Deshpande, Venkatesh B
DeSouza, Anthony Xavier
DeSouza, Victor
Devrukhkar, Balvant S
Deuskar, Shridhar Sitaram
Dhailay, Mahomed Yusuf
Dharadhar, Shamrao B
Dhareshwar, Gunpat A
Dhurandhar, Balaram K
Dhurandhar, Samrao K
Divan, Ramchandra N
Doctor, Bapu Jamaspji
Dongre, Anant Vasudev
DoRozaio e Souza, Geraldo
DosRemedios, Diago
Dubash, Jalbhai Dosabhai
Dubash, Jamshedji Sorabji
Dukle, Vaman Madhavrav
Engineer, Hormasji R
Eravia, Dadabhai Bhikaji
Fernandes, Nataline
Fluctuorio, Carneiro
Fonseca, Manuel Anthony
Gadagkar, Krishnaji G
Gandhi, Jamshedji R
Gandhi, Vishram D
Ghadiali, Shakarchand M
Ghanekar, Mahadev B
Gogte, Govind Narayan
Gole, Lakshman C
Gole, Ramchandra L
Gousalves, Jane
Gorvala, Kavasji Pestanji
Gorvala, Ratanji Fardunji
Guest, Charles W W
Guest, Edward Alfred
Gune, Ganesh Vasudev
Gunjikar, Bhagvant R
Gupte, Gajanan Martand
Gupte, Ganesh R
Gurjar, Mahadev R
Halbe, Krishnaji L
Hangal, Vithal K
Harold, Crossley Hildreth
Hattyangdi, Sumitra A
Havaldar, Govind Gopal
Havaldar, Murlidhar S
Hepworth, Edgar B
Hoogwerf, Vivian
Hulyal, Shesho Dhondo
Ingham, Margaret
Jal, Kavasha Hormasji
Jambusarvala, Jagmohandas Jamnadas
Jassawala, Navroji K
Javeri, Jagabhai Maganlal
Jayvant, Ramkrishna R
Jeddo, Charles Benjamin
Jesang, Sorabji Erachji
Jijibhai, Dhanbai D M
Jijibhai, Jamshedji D
Jijibhai, Mithibai D
Joglekar, Sitaram Dinkar
Joshi, Balaram S
Joshi, Bapuji Keshav
Joshi, Ganesh Vishnu
Joshi, Govind Ganesh
Joshi, Narayan Keshav
Joshi, Narayan Nagappa
Juvle, Dinkar Dhonddev
Kadlevar, Kallappa B
Kaka, Ardeshir Jamshedji
Kaka, Jamshedji M
Kaka, Rastamji Fardunji
Kale, Shankar Lakshman
Kale, Trimbak R
Kalghatgi, Keshav V
Kama, Jehangir Poohaji
Kane, Purshottam V
Kanitkar, Dattatraya K
Karde, Narayan Mangesh
Kartek, Mervanji D
Karve, Gopal Balkrishna
Kennedy, Pius
Kershaw, Lionel
Ketkar, Damodar V
Khadepav, Nagindas J
Khan, Abdul Gafur
Khandvala, Chunilal G
Khangaonkar, Ramchandra Baji
Kharadi, Sorabji Kavasji
Kharkar, Vishvanath N
Kher, Narayan Balaji
Khote, Nagnath Eknath
Kirtane, Vinayak Anant
Kirtikar, Khanderao V
Koppikar, Raghavendra N
Korranne, Yashvant K
Kotval, Kharshedji Edalji
Kowshik, Narsing S
Kulkarni, Kalso Martand
Kulkarni, Manjunath D
Kulkarni, Shankar R
Kunte, Sadashiv Krishna
Kurtkoti, Shivaji K
Kurulkar, Solomon Joseph
Kuvelkar, Mangesh Ram
Lad, Dattatraya Hari
Lakdavala, Sunabai S
Lalit, Narayan Sadashiv
Lalkaka, Ardeshir D
Lam, Rastamji Bamanji
Lele, Dinkar Trimbak
Lele, Narayan Raoji
Lele, Raghunath Anant
Limaye, Rajaram C
Limaye, Shankar Govind
Limki, Pirojsha Hormasji
Lotevala, Ranchhoddas B
Lotlikar, Sakharam V
MacDonald, Charles P
Madgaonkar, Anandrao D
Madlur, Shrinivas B
Mahimkar, Anandrao L
Malbari, Pirojsha Byramji
Malbari, Sorabji Navroji
Mane, Dhondu Ranoji
Manohar, Vinayak Narayan
Mantri, Davlatrao Jayram
Marathe, Janardan Vishnu
Martin, Henry
Martins, Joseph
Marzban, Sorabji Marzban
Masani, Kaikhashru Edalji
Mashruvala, Tribhuvandas Damodardas
Master, Avabai Nanabhai
Master, Mervanji Framji
Master, Navroji Mancherji
Matadar, Bhagvan R
Megha, Ichharam K
Meherji, Shiavaksha D
Mehta, Amritlal Jekisandas
Mehta, Bhanuprasad D
Mehta, Dinsha Manekji
Mehta, Gokaldas Narandas
Mehta, Gulabdas D
Mehta, Gulabdas D
Mehta, Haribhai Lallubhai
Mehta, Hiralal Parbhudas
Mehta, Harshadram K
Mehta, Krishnaprasad S
Mehta, Maganlal Atmaram
Mehta, Minocheher F
Mehta, Mukandrai P
Mehta, Rastamji Kavasji
Mendes, John Edward
Merchant, Bhagvandas M
Merchant, Chandulal S
Merchant, Gangadas M
Merchant, Karmali R
Merchant, Meherali M
Merchant, Ranchhoddas N
Mevar, Prabhashankar M
Mirajkar, Vaman Narsinh
Misquitta, Mary
Mistri, Kavasji Hormasji
Mistri, Pirojsha K
Mobedjina, Hormasji B
Modi, Jamshedji Shapurji
Modi, Jehangir G
Modi, Rastam Pirojsha
Mogre, Bhavanishankar K
Mohite, Yashvant B
Moholkar, Damodar N
Moje, Balvant Krishna
Moktali, Gururao Subrao
Mujumdar, Rudra B
Mulgaonkar, Dattaram V
Munshi, Biharilal M
Munshi, Dadabhai M
Murdeshvar, Dattatraya D
Nabar, Ramchandra R
Nadig, Venkatraman V
Nadirsha, Kaikobad, K
Nadirsha, Maneksha K
Nagnath, Gangadhar M
Nariman, Shiavaksha B
Narkhede, Dhango Yadav
Natu, Hari Ramchandra
Navalkar, Ruby
Navrange, Satyavant V
Navre, Kashinath Govind
Nayak, Narayan Sadashiv
Nicker, Harry Young
Nicker, May
Nivargi, Bapuji Bhikaji
Padhya, Trimbakram B
Padshah Manekji Edalji
Pagdivala, Dinsha H
Pandia, Ullasram D
Pandit, Raghunath N
Pandit, Vireshvarand I
Panthaki, Dosabhai Framji
Paranjpe, Bhaskar R
Paranjpe, Narhar B
Pardivala, Beheramsha E
Parekh, Kalidas D
Parekh, Nathubhai F
Patel, Nasarvanji Kavasji
Pathak, Gulbai Navroji
Patil, Ananta Bhikoba
Patil, Lingangouda N
Patil, Sidanand L
Patkar, Narayan G
Patvardhan, Dattatraya R
Pavri, Kaikhashru B
Payne, Helena Elizabeth
Pendse, Vasudev G
Pereira, Augustine dos S
Pereira, Dejoces Edward
Pettengell, Ethel
Phanse, Mahadev A
Pinto, John Philip
Polishvala, Dosibai M
Potnis, Ramchandra V
Pradhan, Ramchandra J
Pringle, William Douglas
Prohit, Jetharam Dayaram
Rabadina, Framji Dorabji
Raitt, Ruth
Raja, Dadabhai Mancherji
Raja Dosabhai Mancherji
Rana, Mulshankar Jetha
Ranade, Ramchandra V
Rane, Gangadhar H
Rane, Shamrav Balaji
Rasoia, Maneksha A
Reid, Frederick D
Reporter, Mancherji E
Robinson, Willian R F
Rodrigues, Angelica
Sabhavala, Kavasji N
Sabnis, Raghunath M
Salvekar, Shridhar R
Samant, Pandurang N
Sane, Gajanan Baburao
Saraiya, Chhotalal V
Saraiya, Dayabhai V
Savnur, Krishnaji R
Sayani, Mahomed R
Sayani, Sharif Ibrahim
Selwyn, Joseph
Shah, Bapulal D
Shah, Chhabildas K
Shah, Jagjivan Naranji
Shah, Maneklal T
Shaik, Hussain Ibrahim
Shaikh, Wahed
Shirali, Shripad S
Shiveshvarkar, Vithal G
Shopkeeper, Jehangir N
Shringarpur, Bhagvant H
Shroff, Bhikaji Behramji
Shroff, Chhotalal N
Sidnal, Venkatesh B
Simkins, Ethel
Singaiyangar, C
Sirvai, Dorabji Pestanji
Sorabji, Sadashiv Vasudev
Stewart, Rose Amelia
Suktankar, Vasudev A
Sulemani, Mahomed N S
Sungarvala, Shiavaksha N
Talati, Ganesh D
Talvalkar, Mahadev G
Tambekar, Manohar D
Tapar, Bulakhi Kisan
Taskar, Trimbak S
Thakar, Ramkrishna P
Thakur, Vaman Hari
Thanavala, Varjiwandas B
Thatte, Vaman Vasudev
Thorpe, Florence M
Tillu Trimbak Vinayak
Treasurywalla, Pochaji J
Trilokekar, Chintaman S
Trilokekar, Shamrav V
Trivedi, Popat D
Tyabji, Hassan Badruddin
Unvala, Jehangir Sorabji
Vachha, Manekshah B
Vadharajani, Vaikunthrai Narbheshankar
Vaidya, Dvarkanath R
Vaidya, Jairam Vishnu
Vaidya, Purushottam G
Vaidya, Vrajlal K
Valamia, Khureshi Tajumalek
Variava, Pestanji Dinshah
Vartak, Gajanan D
Velankar, Vishnu Vaman
Velvan, Piroshah M
Vijaykar, Shamrav B
Vijaykar, Upendranath P
Wadia, Aimai Nasarvanji.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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HAMS for CHRISTMAS.—Please order, at once, to prevent disappointment.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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ON VIEW.—Mr. Isaac Alcock's Valuable Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Piano, etc., at Bellasis Road, Byculla, to be SOLD, on 23rd instant.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.—A very handsome Thoroughbred Smooth-Coated ST. BERNARD DOG, good Pedigree, and has taken several prizes; also a good Black and White Sattle Dog. Apply on Board s s "Clio," Prince's Dock.

WILL you honour us with an Inspection of Our Collection of 'XMAS, NEW YEAR'S Birthday, and Wedding Cards, Picture Books and Booklets, by Raphael Tuck, Sydney Saunders, and other makers, Bohemian Glassware, Albums, Photo-frames, Games, Purses, Fans, Mail-boxes, Blotters, Elegant Inkstands, Lady's Companions, Toilette Requisites, Fancy Stationery, Cash-boxes, Lady's Travelling Cases, Writing Cases, and a thousand and one Nice, Elegant and Useful Articles, which are Sell at very Moderate prices!—B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of ndia our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Datur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the Military Secretary, the Private Secretary, Surgeon-Major H. MARTIN, and Captain POORE, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at Malabar Point, before 9 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 27th December, 1893, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" until the Evening of SATURDAY, 30th idem, when they should again be addressed to Malabar Point, Bombay.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, 19th Dec., 1893.

SO far is known at present the EARL OF ELGIN, LADY ELGIN and three of the LADIES BRUCE will land at Bombay, about 5 o'clock, on SATURDAY EVENING, January 20th; and will stay at MALABAR POINT until MONDAY NIGHT, the 22nd, when they will depart for CALCUTTA. H. E. LORD HARRIS hopes to be able to arrange to hold a RECEPTION on either the SATURDAY NIGHT or MONDAY AFTERNOON, but this will have to depend on LORD ELGIN'S wishes.

T. HARRIS, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.

THE London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday; but the price of Bar Silver advanced ¼d. per oz. to 32¼d.; the quotation for the metal in New York, however, being still nominal, with demand Exchange unaltered, at 4·87¼ dollars. The Indian Council allotted Rs. 30,000 Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 3¼d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7/8d. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent., to 98¼ ex-coupon; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·18½.

Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. 4½d. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans; and Surats were all unchanged in value, but American Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions, except the most distant, in which the decline was 3-64d., the extreme quotations being 4½d. for December-February deliveries, and 4 3-16d. for April-May. The day's Imports were heavy, at 41,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, there was a further drop of ⅛ cent in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, at 7 13-16 cents. per lb.; but March Futures were only a point lower, at 7·72 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 64,000 bales, making the total arrivals this season compare as follows with those in the two previous years for the same period:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts...	64,000	35,000	61,000
Three days' do. ...	155,000	105,000	149,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	3,741,000	3,288,000	4,460,000

In sympathy with the governing markets for the staple, Cotton has been quiet here to-day at a decline at Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and with only a small business passing. Exporters have contracted for 200 bales of "Fully Good" Bengal, for this month's delivery, at Rs. 159 per candy, and this is all they have done to-day; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, consisting of 150 each of old Sheagaum, at Rs. 164½; and Coddei Ginned, at Rs. 190; and 100 each of old Dhulia, at Rs. 178; and Vakanir, at Rs. 167, and 100 ready new Akola, at Rs. 192 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day with only a small export business reported; but prices in both are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,646 bales.
Wheat	9,731 cwts.
Linseed	5,974 ,,
Rapeseed	3,719 ,,
Gingelly	9,504 ,,
Poppyseed	540 ,,
Groundnuts	1,272 ,,
Castorseed	7,104 ,,
Rice	12,879 ,,

FREIGHTS are no lower, but the tone of the market is very quiet, and takers of tonnage are scarce. Business has been done for Havre, for December shipment, at 16s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steadier feeling at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for December delivery, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for next year, a little having been placed into January at the former rates, which, however, at the close, was not obtainable, rates coming firmer from Calcutta. Bank Telegraphic is reported to have been sold for immediate transfer at 1s. 3 1-32d. and at 1s. 3 1-16d. for the 15th January, and the market closed steadier, but without any quotable change as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-32 to 1-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3d. to 1s. 3 1-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-32d. ,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-16d. ,,
Francs do.	1·59¾ ,,

with Credits quoted for 1894 at 1s. 3 7-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at 105 5-16 for Fours for Money, and 105 3-16 for Account, rates afterwards gave way to the extent of 1-16 per cent; but rallied again, and closed as they had opened in each position. The new 3½ per cent. Loan closed at 99½.

SHARES have been little dealt in; but in Cotton Mill Scrip we note this evening a decline of Rs. 10 in Sunderdas; and of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay, and Framji Petit; and an advance of Rs. 15 in Maha Lakshmi; of Rs. 5 each in Hindustan, and James Greaves; and of Rs. 2½ in Howard and Bullough; and in Press shares, a decline of Rs. 50 in East India; and an advance of Re. 1¼ in New Indian. Thacker and Co. have declined Rs. 4. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,177½.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 20.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during the interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.
Cable San Domingo-Martinique interrupted. This closes the Key West Haiti route to points south of San Domingo.
Turkey route interrupted beyond Buseh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th December, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	20	1	43 p.m.	...	29
Suez	20	2	55 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 20th December, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	46	...	1
,, Kurrachee	..	11	...	1
,, Madras	1	17	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 19th December, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·004
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·1
Dew Point	61·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·573
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·5
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·8
General Directions of wind	ESE, E, NE, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	273

* From midnight to midnight.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate return of traffic for week ended 2nd December, 1893, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,45,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,69,000
Or per mile of Railway	87	191	2	280
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	27,10,537	41,19,037	1,05,449	69,35,023
Total for 22 weeks..	28,55,537	44,39,037	1,09,449	74,04,023
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	1,10,331	2,95,138	4,862	4,10,331
Per mile of Ry do.	66	176	3	245
Total to corresponding date do.	24,41,523	48,33,215	3,29,998	76,04,736

Increase for the week..... Rs. 58,669
Decrease to date..... ,, 2,00,713

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RICHTER—December 15, at Fernbank, Mercara, Coorg, the wife of E Richter, of the Allicuttay Estate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MULLER—HENDRY—December 12, at the Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, (special license), by the Rev Herber Gouldsmith, M A, Hugh Excerton, second son of H A Muller, Superintendent, Municipal Workshop, to Minnie Isabel, second daughter of the late Richard Henry, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1893.

THE anxious attention which is now being bestowed at Home on the question of the relative strength of the navy and its adequacy or otherwise for the maintenance of our long established and undisputed supremacy in the Mediterranean, has a special interest for us in India. It has hitherto been assumed quite as a matter of course that if India be menaced on her North-Western frontier or elsewhere, reinforcements will be at once sent from England of any strength that may be required, and that our supplies of arms and ammunition will be supplied in abundance from Woolwich. This theory has been so generally accepted that, except in our own columns, Sir Charles Dilke's opinion that the interests and the safety of this Empire demand the creation of an Indian Woolwich, has never received any countenance or support. The subject has been simply ignored, it being taken for granted that in future wars, as in those of former days, every gun and every shell can be procured from arsenals, six thousand miles distant, in ample time to discomfit any enemy who may be rash enough to attack us. The question of reconstituting a local army is occasionally alluded to, but the prevalent belief that in the hour of emergency the whole of the Home garrison can, and will be freely drawn upon in response to requisitions of the Commander-in-Chief in India, has made people unwilling to trouble themselves about an alternative which does not appear to be at all urgent. This attitude of complacent expectancy is a little out of date. If wars break out in these days, the reinforcements of the army that will have to bear the brunt of it must not be six thousand miles away. The supplies which can only be brought by sea by running the gauntlet of the enemy's squadrons, in possibly superior strength, may not arrive at all. Lord Roberts, in addressing the Scottish Geographical Society at Edinburgh, told his audience that there are three dangers to which our Indian Empire is exposed, the first of which is that of our line of communication with United Kingdom being interrupted. Our safeguard against that danger, this experienced soldier holds, is the continued supremacy of the navy. But this is the very factor on which doubt is now thrown. It is almost regarded as evidence of a deficiency of the patriotic spirit if anyone ventures to express a belief that the British navy has been strengthened by the expenditure of upwards of twenty-one millions on new ships during the last five years under the Naval Defence Act. Lord Roberts, speaking at Dundee, quoted with qualified respect the declaration of the First Lord of the Admiralty on the 2nd November: "At this moment England possesses a navy such as she has not possessed since steam power and iron ships revolutionised naval warfare all over the world." While acknowledging that the British navy is more powerful and better fitted to perform its duties than it has been for many years past, Lord Roberts pointed out, truly enough, that the effective strength of a navy—like that of an army—can only be judged by comparison with the forces likely to be opposed to it, and that many naval authorities and civilians who have studied the question view with apprehension the present strength of our navy as compared with the navies of some of the principal foreign powers.

The danger of the interruption of maritime communications between India and the United Kingdom, to which Lord Roberts assigns the very first place is precisely that which the scientific experts are at the present moment well nigh unanimous in declaring to be already at hand. It is not always necessary to take the testimony of the scientific expert as absolutely conclusive, a disclaimer which need not be taken as equivalent to the endorsement of the opinion of a Queen's Council of large experience who classified unreliable witnesses in the three categories of liars, d—liars, and scientific experts. But it is unfortunately—or fortunately—true that the professional expert sometimes commits himself to emphatic statements which do not stand on a solid basis of fact. Only a few months since a naval authority asserted as an undeniable truth that the French have completed a great Maritime Canal connecting Bordeaux on the Bay of Biscay with Narbonne on the Mediterranean, with the result that the fleets of the Republic could concentrate as they pleased, and when they please, either in the Channel or in the inland sea, without passing through the Straits of Gibraltar. No one had heard of this canal being under construction, though the project had been frequently spoken of. But when Captain Gambier, R.N., based on the asserted fact of its completion an argument in support of General Gordon's recommendation that the British squadron should be withdrawn from the Mediterranean, only a confirmed sceptic would venture off hand to deny that such a canal is in existence. Yet the truth is that the Maritime Canal in question so far from being completed has not even been begun. A writer in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* shows that the project is as wild and chimerical as that for the piercing of the Isthmus of Panama, and may be regarded as wholly impracticable. There is no reason whatever to suppose that Captain Gambier lent himself to a mystification in making that statement and basing an argument on it; he undoubtedly believed that the long-talked-of canal between the two seas has been completed. The case is of interest, because it shows that professional authorities may sometimes be mistaken in their data, and may consequently be mistaken in their conclusions. Subject to this qualification, it must be allowed that there is a pretty general consensus of opinion, that as matters stand at present Lord Roberts' "first danger"—that of the maritime communication between India and England being severed—may at any moment be realised. General Brialmont, the distinguished Belgian Military Engineer, and the greatest authority on modern fortification, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Daily Graphic* on this question. He cautiously declined to commit himself to an opinion as to how far the English present naval scare in England is justified or not. But he said: "If you ask whether the British fleet is running the risk of being overwhelmed by the Franco-Russian forces in the Mediterranean my reply is, that a great deal too much is probably made of the Mediterranean in present British calculations. If there be any prospect of a disturbance of the balance of power, it lies Further East; the black point for England is the Black Sea." He stated that last year, when he studied military possibilities in Asiatic Turkey at the request of the Sultan, he came to the conclusion that Constantinople is at the mercy of the Russians, and that their fleet, which is at present shut up in the Black Sea, could break through the Dardanelles and get into the Mediterranean without suffering much from the Turkish batteries. It would be different if the Straits were properly fortified, but he speaks of matters as they are. Constantinople in his view lies within easy grasp of the Russians; the Muscovite fleet in the Black Sea might free itself at any moment and appear in the Mediterranean in full strength. There would be nothing to prevent its being joined in the Mediterranean by the Baltic fleet, which it is impossible to blockade. The Russian Black Sea fleet is yearly growing in strength, and has now assumed proportions beyond the general knowledge. Looking at matters from this point of view, General Brialmont cannot quite understand the English Mediterranean scare, seeing that the weak point is somewhere else.

In the opinion of this eminent specialist the danger ahead lies in the probable junction of both the Russian fleets in the Mediterranean as much as in the combined action of the French Mediterranean and the Russian Baltic squadrons. In either case there would be the possibility of an interruption of the communications between this country and Great Britain by way of the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. Mr. W. Laird Clowes writes in the *Nineteenth Century* on Toulon, and the French navy which has that stronghold for a basis. He is of the same opinion as the naval correspondent of the *Times*, who was recently privileged to inspect that great arsenal at his leisure and count up its resources. When he was at Toulon at the end of October there were then in Commission sufficient in his judgment to go out and meet our entire Mediterranean fleet, of the same date, with more than a reasonable chance of being able to defeat it. The French oppose thirteen ironclads to our eleven; the average age of the French ships is less by about six months than that of the British ships; the total tonnage of the French ships is two thousand five hundred less than of the British ships, but their average speed is superior by half-a-knot; and the French fleet carries six hundred and fifty-four guns to the British five hundred and ninety-two. Besides these ships in commission there are at Toulon eight other ironclads, some of which could go to sea in twenty-four hours, to say nothing of three ironclads nearing completion, and a flotilla of first-class torpedo boats. If all this be approximately true what chance have we in India of obtaining the reinforcements and the military material which will be required in the event of hostilities breaking out on the North-West Frontier? The prospect, it will be admitted, would be by no means reassuring, if contemporaneously with a war in the Mediterranean, India were to be called upon to meet an enemy on her own frontier. The commonsense of the situation requires that India should be self-contained in all that concerns her defence. We do not presume to appraise the exact value of the naval scare now at its height in England. That a good deal of party spirit has been imported into the controversy can not be doubted. Every danger has been painted in the darkest colours, with a view to make party capital against the ministry, which is represented as indifferent to all that is essential to the strength and security of the Empire. When allowance is made for this element which, to use Mr. Balfour's expression, undoubtedly tends to degrade the issue of the question to the party level, it cannot be denied that of late years, while our navy has been growing in strength, other navies have very nearly kept pace with it. The general result is not what was anticipated when the Naval Defence Act provided for the addition of thirty ships to the Navy at an outlay of over twenty millions sterling. The possibility of our maritime communications with the centre of the Empire being interrupted more or less temporally is now admitted. It is the part of a provident Government to see that the necessary steps are taken to render the Indian Empire self-sustained and self-sufficing in all that concerns its external and internal security.

THE Burmese authorities, warned by last year's experiences, have been taking stock of their districts with reference to security against famine. It is declared that so far as the greater part of Lower Burma is concerned, it is absolutely secure against famine and no annual revision is necessary as without fail they yield a large surplus of grain. Tarrawaddy, Prome, and Thayetmyo, however, are liable to suffer seriously from drought. No analyses of the remaining districts are necessary since none of them are liable to suffer owing to drought, though it is possible that crops in some of the districts may fail owing to excessive rain in the early part of the season before the hill clearings are burnt. The tracts in which this may occur are far removed from the seaports, and without sufficient means of communication, so that it is difficult to get accurate information about their condition promptly, and food-grain is not readily supplied when stocks run short during the rains. At the same time, we are told when there is scarcity in these tracts it is almost without exception grossly exaggerated when first brought to notice. The local officials are apt to report scarcity if every household has not an abundance of rice, though everyone may have Indian corn, as well as cattle, pigs, fowls, which they can and do sell or barter for rice. It is in Upper Burma that the greatest fears are entertained, and the extension of irrigation is the measure most to be desired. If Myingyan suffer it will not wholly be deserving of sympathy for it will be due to the neglect of the old methods of irrigation. The Finaucial Commissioner, in recommending a form of relief in case of necessity, records his opinion that the "best form of relief labour in Myingyan, as in Yamethin and Meiktila, will be the restoration of old irrigation tanks and reservoirs and the construction of new ones," as such works are no doubt the best means of protection against famine. The Financial Commissioner found that in the south-east of the district the most suitable means of irrigation was by small village tanks, whereas in the centre and north of the district irrigation projects should be undertaken by which the large quantities of water now carried off to the Irrawaddy by periodical freshets could be stored. In Pakokku it has been found advisable to make advances to the people to enable them to buy cattle and seed, and it will probably be necessary to do so in the future, otherwise cultivators will have to sell their plough cattle after bad seasons. It is said that the advances made have borne good results, and the extension of time to two years has been gratefully accepted, while two years appears to be a reasonable time within which to pay back an advance for cattle. There are no large irrigation works in this district, but a considerable amount of irrigation is carried on by the villagers. Altogether the Burma Government is doing its best to allay fears of famine and provide against want, but in Upper Burma it is rather uphill work.

WITH unusual despatch Sir Herbert Maxwell has completed the task entrusted to him by the family of the late Mr. W. H. Smith, and the biography of that estimable statesman is now in the hands of the public. Sir Herbert is a practised writer, and it is hardly necessary to say that he has made the most of the materials placed at his disposal. Indeed, he has, perhaps made more of them than was strictly necessary. Some eminent man the other day prayed for the day to come when a man's life might be written in one book. Some men's lives could not be written in one or even two books. But the story of Mr. W. H. Smith's career from the time when he worked like a galley slave at his father's business place in the Strand, down to the time when, still working like a galley slave, he led the House of Commons, could very well have been comprised in a single volume. We learn now for the first time that Mr. W. H. Smith's family were Methodists, and that explains the Liberalism of his earlier days. There is no doubt that he was blackballed at the Reform by a set of Whigs, and that he afterwards gravitated to the Carlton, here they were perhaps less exclusive:—"It must seem funny enough to you," said Mr. Smith when First Lord of the Admiralty, to a friend, soon after his appointment, "who remember me working in my shirt-sleeves to see me installed here." "My patent has come to-day," he writes to his wife, "and I have taken my seat at the (Admiralty) Board, who address me as 'Sir' in every sentence. It is strange, and makes me shy at first; and I have to do what I hardly like—to send for them, not to go to them; but I am told they expect me as their chief to require respect."

THE Hemp Drugs Commission concluded its enquiry in Bombay yesterday. In the course of his evidence Mr. G. Reid, Commissioner of the Northern Division, said that bhang was used by the best classes of Hindus not for purposes of intoxication, but as a cooling drink in the hot weather with cooling spices. He thought there was a tendency to substitute alcohol for drugs by the higher as well as the lower classes. It was said that jewellers, when they had delicate appraising to do, cleared their wits by bhang. There was no connection between the drugs and crime. The excessive use of ganja was deleterious. He thought prohibition quite unnecessary, stating that it would be seriously resented by the people, who might, in disappointment, perhaps, be driven to more deleterious drugs, opium and liquor. As to the raising of taxation on

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEBATE ON THE STATE OF OUR NAVY.

LORD G. HAMILTON'S PROPOSAL REJECTED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton in bringing forward his motion "that the interests of the country demand that large additions be made to our Navy and demanding a statement of the intentions of the Government before Christmas" dwelt upon the necessity that existed for a prompt increase otherwise our Navy, he said, would be weaker than those of France and Russia combined.

Mr. Gladstone then brought forward his amendment.

"That the House relies on the Ministry to submit definite proposals in due time."

He said that the motion of Lord George Hamilton was really a censure giving, a great Imperial question, a Party character. Government adhered to the system of annual plans, and he denied the existence of the smallest danger. Plans were, he said, in course of preparation, for an adequate increase in our Navy.

Mr. Balfour, twitted Mr. Gladstone, with degrading the debate to a Party movement, and insisted that prompt action was imperative.

The motion of Lord George Hamilton on being put to the vote was rejected by two hundred and forty against two hundred and four, and Mr. Gladstone's Amendment was unanimously adopted.

THE SIAMESE BUFFER STATE.

The French Commissioners for the delimitation of the Buffer State on the Siamese frontier are M. Pavie, M. Pontalis, and M. Lu an. The British Commissioners will include Mr. Scott.

SIR PHILLIP CURRIE.

Sir Phillip Currie has been appointed British Ambassador at Constantinople.

THE EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

LORD SALISBURY ON BI-METALLISM.

The Lords have passed the East India Loan Bill.

In the debate, which took place, Lord Salisbury said that the acceptance of the Bill was the only course open. He regretted, however, the absence of any fresh attempt to negotiate a bi-metallic agreement, and said that it would be an act of justice if Great Britain helped to bear the loss arising from the fall in silver.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES AT HYDERABAD.

A NEW REVENUE BOARD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 20.

A *Gazette* Extraordinary issued yesterday by the Minister directs the establishment of a Revenue Board of three members, the senior being Mr. A. J. Dunlop, who has hitherto held the appointments of Inspector-General of Revenue and Survey Commissioner.

The former of these is now abolished, and the latter is made over to a trained native official. Mr. Dunlop is a Deputy Commissioner of Berar, whose services were permanently transferred to the Nizam's Government some years ago as Inspector-General of Revenue and Survey Commissioner. He has done much excellent work for the State. His reports on the working of his own departments as well as those embodying the results of the numberless commissions and committees on which he has served form a valuable record of the revenue and financial history of the State for the past ten years. As he possesses an intimate knowledge of the Hyderabad revenue system, and is equally well acquainted with its finances, his selection as senior member of the new board, is the best that could be made, and it is an indication that the new Minister is determined to recognize talent, irrespective of the nationality of the official who has it.

The second member of the Board is Nawab Muktadir Jung until recently Subadar of Aurangabad. The Revenue and Financial Secretaryships are to be amalgamated under Nawab Azam Yar Jung, better known as Chiragh Ali one of the ablest and most industrious officials in the Nizam's service, and until recently Subadar of Gulbargah. He was chosen to succeed Mehdi Ali in August last as Financial Secretary. By combining the Departments of Revenue and Finance, the Government restores the position to what it was eight years ago. In 1885 they were separated, and a new Secretariat, called the Political and Financial, was established, but it has long been apparent that a reversion to the old order of things would economise both time and money, and the Minister has conformed to public opinion in taking this step.

There are a few other changes notified in the *Gazette*, such as the appointment of new Subadars, but those which I have specified are the most important. There is no doubt the Vikar, as he is popularly styled, is doing good, solid work, and his dewani ought to be a success. His best qualities are his intelligence and capability of grasping the points in matters of business submitted for his orders, which enable him to dispense with the assistance of official wet nurses; secondly, his accessibility to persons of all ranks. In this respect he resembles old Sir Salar Jung, and like him he holds a kind of public durbar every morning, to which any one, who has a grievance to state or a petition to present has the entree.

THE STAFF AT ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

In connection with army re-organisation, when the Presidency Commands are actually abolished, the probable strength of staff at army head-quarters will not be reduced till the scheme is in full swing.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The steamer by which Lord Elgin comes to India is expected to arrive by the 20th or 21st January. The new Viceroy will have no long time in Bombay, his departure being fixed for Monday evening. Beyond his reception on landing, there are to be no public doings.

THE KHAGAN VALLEY SURVEY.

Captain MacDonald, who has been on the Mombassa Railway Survey, will be placed in charge of the survey of the Cart-Road to Balakote in the Khagan Valley if he returns in time, failing him Captain Tanner from Fort William will take charge of the party, Lieutenant Swinton going as Assistant in view of the heavy work likely to be incurred.

SHOOTING MATCH: ARMY *VS.* VOLUNTEERS.

The first shooting match Army *vs.* Volunteers, fired at Meerut, on Tuesday, ended in the Regulars being defeated. In extenuation of their reverse, it is explained that several well-known shots had to be absent from the team this year, owing to their non-acquaintance with the Lee-Metford Rifle. The Regulars made 932 points with the Lee-Metford and the Volunteers 1,039 with the Martini-Henry.

A SUCCESSOR TO MIR HUMAYUN JAH BAHADUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

The Government of India have requested the unofficial members of the local Legislative Council to nominate a successor to the late Mir Humayun Jah on the Viceregal Council without delay. It is expected the Hon. Rangiah Naidu will be elected.

ACONITE POISONING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Miss D. Bamon was admitted into hospital yesterday suffering from the effects of a large dose of aconite. She was remonstrated with by her father for beating her younger sisters, on which she retired to her room and took a dose of aconite. She may recover.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION IN CALCUTTA.

The Opium Commission resumed its sitting to-day. A Mahomedan barrister Prince Jehan Kadir, of the Oudh family, and other Mahomedan gentlemen, some Bengalee journalists, and the Rev. Mr. MacDonald, D. D., of the Free Church of Scotland were examined. Dr. Macdonald considered opium-eating and smoking was bad, but could not be compared to the bodily evils and moral degradation caused by drink. He had unbounded opportunities of studying the effects of indulgence in both.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Aden, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino left Aden for Bombay on the 19th instant, at 3 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99½ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 3-8
Bar Silver	32¼

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

A large field turned out yesterday morning, including Lord and Lady Harris, and other members of the Government House party, and Viscount Parker. In the course of the run Lady Harris took a cactus hedge and her horse alighting on an unseen mound on the other side came down, but fortunately her ladyship was uninjured. A short time afterwards one of the officers of the garrison was riding a horse which in passing on the offside of a pony ridden by another local gentleman, vigorously and unexpectedly kicked out and broke the near leg of the smaller animal. The pony did not fall down, but remained standing on his three legs unable to move. The rider dismounted, and a rifle being procured from one of the Marine Battalion in camp the poor creature was shot. The process can scarcely be described as putting the pony out of its misery as it was suffering little or no pain. The owner of the offending horse expressed his great distress at what had happened, and intimated he was very much surprised as he had no idea his mount was a kicker. Two other members of the Hunt came to the ground in the course of the run, but were not injured, and nothing happened sufficiently serious to interfere with the enjoyment of the morning.

DEPARTURE OF MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M. P.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., accompanied by Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, left Bombay, last night, by the Ahmedabad mail train for Lahore, to preside at the ensuing Indian National Congress. Many native gentlemen were present at the Grant Road railway station to see the "Grand Old Man of India" leave. At 9 o'clock Mr. Dadabhai arrived at the station, and was cordially received by the gentlemen present on the platform, who included Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Gordhandas Gooculdas Tejpal, Muncherji Edulji Mor-, ris, Rustom K. R. Kama, Jamsetji Pallouji Kapadia- Merwanji M. Bhownuggree, Furdoonji M. Banaji, Mer wanji Furdoonji Banaji, Narandas Dwarkadas Vasonji, Khan Bahadur Naoroji Kaikobad Mody, and others. Mr. Dadabhai passed a few minutes conversing with some of the gentlemen present, and on the arrival of the mail train, shook hands with them, and entered a first-class compartment reserved for him. Mr. Furdoonji M. Banaji stepped forward and decorated the Member for Finsbury with a floral garland and presented him with a bouquet, which compliment Mr. Dadabhai duly acknowledged, and the train left amidst deafening cheers.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AT THE NOVELTY.

Last night the members of the Thespian Club gave a dramatic performance, entitled "A Cup of Tea," a comedietta in one act, and a Cantata by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled "Trial by Jury." The amateur performers went through their respective parts in an admirable manner, and the performance was on the whole a complete success.

MILITARY NEWS.

A revised edition of Volume I Parts I and II, Army Regulations, India, Pay and Non-Effective Pay, has been approved by the Government of India, and will be issued for the information and guidance of all concerned.

The Command of the Royal Artillery, Bombay Circle, falls vacant on the 23rd instant. It is not yet known who will be appointed thereto, but it is rumoured that Colonel P. H. Greig, Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Bombay, is in the running for it.

The Government Cattle Farm at Allygaum, some 10 miles from Poona, has been abolished. It has long been used as feeding ground for cattle, to fatten them up before slaughtering for the use of the troops of the Kirkee and Poona garrisons. It has been found to be an expensive establishment, as the cost of its maintenance was taken by the Accounts Department and added to the cost of the departmental meat supplied by the Commissariat Department. All this is now at an end. The Koorum has been handed over to the Forest Department, which charged the Military Rs.700 yearly for rent, the garden to the Collector, and the bungalow and buildings to the Public Works Department. The discharge of the superfluous establishment will effect a saving of some Rs. 4,000 per annum.

An Ahmedabad correspondent regrets to announce the death of Bai Buchuma, the beloved mother of Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil. She was famous for her charities, which she dispensed in the most unostentatious manner. She was about 90 years of age.

M. Tricoupis announced in the Greek Chamber on Nov. 25, that Greece was no longer in a position to fulfil her foreign engagements and was anxious to come to an honourable compromise with her creditors, offering them such terms as the state of the country would permit.

This victory of the colliers, what is its real value to the men themselves? asks a correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette*, It is generally stated that 200,000 men are going back to work; about one-third began work at once, the remainder as rapidly as they can be taken on. The strike has lasted about sixteen weeks, which, at 30s. per week, represents a loss of wages to the 200,000 men of £4,800,000. The deduction they struck against was 18 per cent. on their wages, and they gain this up to the 2nd of February, say, ten weeks at 30s. is £3,000,000, on which 18 per cent. is £540,000—a net loss to the miners of £4,260,000. To put it in another way: at £54,000 gained per week, it will require seventy-nine weeks to regain the loss brought on the colliers by following the commands of their leaders, whose occupation would be gone if the men declined to follow their evil counsel. In addition to this enormous moneyed loss sustained by the men, they have inflicted a moneyed loss many times larger upon their employers and other traders depending upon cheap and abundant supplies of coal, and upon the entire community.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Ceylon is having quite a rush of libel actions. It is stated that Major Firminger, the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment, has, through his Proctor, sent to the editor and proprietors of the *Catholic Messenger* a letter of demand, giving notice of action for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 10,000, being damages sustained by him owing to certain publications in that paper in connection with a carriage collision. In the District Court of Colombo of the 12th inst., before Mr. D. F. Browne, the District Judge, Mr. Proctor F. J. de Saram filed a plaint on behalf of the Maldivian Ambassador, who is at present in Colombo, against the editor and proprietors of the *Ceylon Independent* for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 50,000 as damages.

The Secretary of State has declined to sanction the extension of the tenure of command of that good frontier soldier, Colonel M. H. Nicholson, C.B., A.-D.-C. to the Queen-Empress, Commandant of the new 24th Bombay (Beluch) Regiment. He completed his tenure of command on the 5th November, when he completed seven years in regimental command.

The Secretary of State has approved of the grant of a permanent pension of £50 a year to Lieutenant Maclure, Manchester Regiment, with effect from September 1892, in consideration of the loss of his right leg through an accident sustained while on duty at Chungla Gully on that date, and also of the award of a gratuity of 12 months' pay on account of the injury to his left leg sustained by this officer.

Information reaches a contemporary from the frontier that Mr. Merk, Political Officer Kurrum, will reach Peshawar on the 21st with a number of influential men of the Turi tribe, and will leave on the 24th for Lahore. In addition to the Turis some of the Khagan Syads, who lately rendered great assistance to Colonel Hutchinson in opening the road to Chilas, are also going to Lahore.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 9th December was 304 against 300 and 321 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 31. There were 15 deaths from cholera, against 9 and 10 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 10. There were no deaths from small-box during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from tetanus against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 128 and 51 respectively, against 127 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 34·0 per mille per annum, against 321, the mean of the last five years.

Colonel Ellis, R.A., who has been appointed to an important position at the Indian headquarters, has, says a London paper, been one of the most trusted associates of Sir M. Durand at Cabul. He is a careful officer, dispassionate in opinion and clear in logic. As an artilleryman he ranks high in the service, and among his associates has the reputation of being a capable and zealous officer. He joined the Royal Artillery just twenty-six years ago, but cannot be said to have had many opportunities of distinguishing himself apart from diplomatic opportunities. True, he accompanied the Looshai Expedition of 1871; true, too, he went through the Egyptian War of 1882 with the Indian contingent, and was thus present at Tel-el-Kebir; he also served in the Burmese Campaign of 1888. But what are these petty campaigns to a man of his energy and spirit? We can conceive an officer of his dash and daring figuring in an heroic effort like the Crimean War or the valiant exploits of the Mutiny. However, in whatever sphere he is cast he is sure to perform his duty with regularity and precision; it is that characteristic which induced his selection for the Cabul Mission, and which persuaded the Indian authorities to appoint him to his new post.

The Comptroller-General has notified that the market rate of exchange for the fourth quarter of 1893-94 has been fixed at 1s. 3 5-32d., the percentage of salary admissible on account of exchange compensation allowance in that quarter being 9 37-97.

Lieut. Rice, R.A., has just returned from a shooting trip in the Eastern Province, Ceylon, with the following bag, which, as far as we can trace, beats any previous record:—41 spotted deer, 2 bears, 1 leopard, 1 elephant, and small game. The Ceylon papers have raised an outcry against the 41 spotted deer which is designated as not sport but slaughter.

A Pondicherry correspondent writes:—"A marriage is arranged to take place, some time next month, between Monsieur de Merona, Judge of the Tribunal Court, and Miss McLeod, the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General McLeod, R. A., British Consul, Pondicherry. The wedding is expected to be one of the most brilliant matrimonial affairs that has taken place in the capital of French India. The profuse hospitality of the gallant General on all occasions when there is an opportunity of dispensing it has ever been prominent since his arrival at the station, and his reputation in this respect on the approaching conspicuous occurrence is not likely to be diminished."

Surgeon-Major Fenn, recently attached to the Kabul Commission, has resumed charge of his post of Surgeon to the Viceroy; Surgeon-Major Coates reverting to the Civil Surgeoncy of Lahore.

The Government, endorsing the selection of the members, or nominal members, of the corps, Mr. Arthur Grey, barrister-at-law, Lahore, has been gazetted Captain Commandant of the Lahore Light Horse. The authorised establishment of the new corps consists of one captain, one lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one troop sergeant-major, three sergeants, one lance sergeant, three corporals, three lance corporals, and 36 troopers. As we have explained before, the corps is to form part of the Administrative Battalion, 1st Punjab Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel Masson.

Ex-King Milan of Servia is insolvent and has been compelled to file his schedule. He cannot get the allowance promised him on his retirement.

The Sultan appears to have intimated his regret that he cannot receive the Russian and French Admirals at Constantinople just now, owing to the cholera.

It is stated that the owners of the "Winby" express locomotive engine, which has been on exhibition at Chicago, have offered to run the same against the best locomotive of the American type to be procured. It is further reported they desire to arrange a match for £1,000, that amount to go to the owners of the engine which does the best work at high speeds, with heavy loads, at the most economical cost. The test is to be the draught of a train-load of 200 tons, exclusive of engine and tender, for a distance of 200 miles, making ten stoppages, both engines to use the same tender. Should the match come off, it is proposed to benefit some charitable institution by handing over to it the stake of £1,000.

The operations of a band of cardsharpers who have been busy during the summer and early autumn in the train between Paris and the bathing-places of Brittany have at last been brought to a close. The evidence of a victim whom they contrived to relieve of some 300f. shows their manner of proceeding. He was scarcely installed in his compartment when a second passenger entered, quickly followed by three others, none of whom appeared to be acquainted with each other. On leaving the first station one of the travellers produced a pack of cards and proposed a game. Their companion, the intended victim, at first refused, but on seeing two of the others who had accepted successively win several large sums, he consented to join them. The luck at once changed, and he soon found himself the loser of 300f. Unwilling to risk more, he ceased to play, and on arriving at his destination, he contented himself with denouncing the quartette. A little later they tried the same game on with a party of detectives, disguised *en* voyageurs, who speedily laid them by the heels. Their industry has been rewarded by sentences varying from two to four years, in addition to heavy fines.

THE BOMBAY TRADE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, was held yesterday evening, at the registered office of the company, Graham's Buildings, Mr. A. Breal, deputy chairman of the Association, presiding. On the motion of the chairman, the report of the directors was adopted. It was as follows:—Your directors have the pleasure to wait upon you with a copy of the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, for the year ending 30th November, 1893. The net profit for the year, after deducting 3 per cent. for depreciation, amounts to Rs. 2,991-13-2. From this your directors recommend that the sum of Rs. 603-13-7 for preliminary charges be written off; that a dividend be declared at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the balance of Rs. 537-15-7 be carried forward to next account. The number of arbitrations held under the auspices of the Association during the year has been 527, and 30 appeals have been referred to and decided by the directors.

A dividend was declared at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Mr. Clement Poole was appointed an auditor of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 75. The following addition to rule 1 of the rules for deliveries and arbitrations was passed:—"If before the maturity of any contract, either party thereto shall suspend payment or become bankrupt or insolvent, the other party or parties to such contract shall forthwith close the contract, and when the contract is closed the measure of damages shall be the difference between the market price current at the time of closing for similar goods for delivery at the time named in the contract so closed and the rates named in the contract. Such market prices shall be ascertained either by re-purchase or re-sale, or by arbitration, at the option of the party closing the contract. The damages ascertained, as aforesaid, shall become at once payable to or by the party closing the contract."

The following gentleman were appointed directors for the ensuing year:—Mr. N. S. Glazebrook (chairman), Mr. A. Breal (deputy chairman), Messrs. T. J. Ward, A. W. Campbell, E. Schoven, H. Gill, J. Tintmer, G. K. Heinrichs, and W. Thacker.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 18.

The gallant Cheshires made their final "bow" to the public on Wednesday, at a variety entertainment in their theatre. The programme bore on the occasion the distinct impress of patronage. First, it was announced that the performance was "under the distinguished patronage of Major-General Sir G. B. Wolesley, K.C.B., &c, &c.," then came another cabalistic lettering, "and by kind permission and under the patronage of Lieut. Colonel A. W. Sheringham, Commanding 1st Cheshire Regiment."

The outside of this programme was further more entertaining, by the announcement that an accompanist would give his aid, and that he rejoiced in the spiritualistic—suggestive cognomen of Binns—my acquaintance with the great original "Ghost of John James Benjamin Christopher" is not of sufficiently recent date to enable me to be positive as to the exact spelling of his surname. Any way, the sound of the accompanist's name is the same, though quite a material rendering of the "Ghost" was present, and he presided with unflagging energy, if not always in the strictest time, at the piano. Perhaps, Mr. Binns may assist the congregation of St. Mary, till next February, when I believe an organist is to arrive, in their devotions musical. Now for the variety entertainment itself. Two time-honoured practices, perhaps, not altogether peculiar to Belgaum, repeated themselves on this occasion, First "commence at 9-30 sharp" was rendered, "unpunctually at about 10 or thereabouts," and next the lengthy programme, had its "linked sweetness" very much, "long-drawn out" by encores being most liberally indulged in.

A very sentimental song, sung with great deliberation and solemnity began the entertainment, "She wore a wreath of roses" contributed by Private Smith, 1st Royal Scotts. He received an ovation from the entire body of "gods," and responded to the encore by another very sentimental song. Bathos seemed particularly welcome after so much pathos, in Dr. Lovatt's comic songs "We and golden kippers all went home in a cab." Dr. Lovatt is "all there" as a low comedian, and his comic dress and truly wonderful reflex muscular actions made his singing doubly laughable. Private James gave our risible faculties a rest, while he sang a rather doleful ditty about his "Comrades." He held a cabinet photograph of one at least of these individuals in his hand, and pointed to it in a melancholy way at different junctures in the song. He also was vociferously encored, and kindly let us have some more of the sentimental element in response. Mr. Hope gave a very spirited rendering of "The lads in red," and then came a variety in the form of club exercise by Private Smith, 1st R. S. Although not a very perfect critique in such exercises, I could see, and my opinion was universally backed, that Private Smith was an adept at clubs. He went through very difficult movements with the greatest ease and grace. The clubs were eight pounders I was told. Private Aikin next let us have the benefit of his recollection of a "Miners' Dream" and another song not a dream. Then came the best musical bit of Part 1. a song and dance, "the Emigrants," by Privates Kelly and Quensey, 1st R. S. "These sons of Erin were bound for Americky," and gave an entertaining sketch diversified by Al dances, of their doings by the way. They asked each other some rather good conundrums, one of which was, "why is a modern young lady like a menagerie," the reply being "because she wears h'eels, seals, feathers, and generally has a monkey at her side." The Cheshire band then played a good selection during the interval of ten minutes, and then Part II. disclosed a negro sketch, "the troublesome servant," in which Dr. Lovatt's comic acting caused much merriment. As the shades of midnight had fallen I felt along with a great many kindred spirits, that Part III. was just a little beyond my strength, and I left hearing Private James given a very good rendering of "Never to meet again," feeling too that the probabilities were certainly in keeping with the words of his song. The exodus of the Cheshire to "beat of drum" next Wednesday will cause a big gap in Belgaum. They have made themselves liked in the station and the Royal Scotts will find themselves in the difficult position of coming to fill the place of a popular Corps. I must not omit to mention that "Penelope's web" has suffered no collapses since I last sent you "Notes." A stray coolie or two watering the erection is the only sign of its "never ending" just now the idea of a "week" has collapsed, I am told, but I fancy there is a little life in the "idea" still, and there is still a chance of the week being an accomplished fact in its time.

An eccentric Parisian, the Count Hyde de Neuville, has as last passed away after a feverish existence, a great deal of which was spent in the streets. The Count was formerly to be seen at every political meeting—notably during the Boulangist period. He prided himself on being both a politician and a poet, frequently making speeches and reading his verses aloud on the Boulevards or from his phaeton for the benefit of idlers and small boys. On one occasion, when he has beaten at the elections, he asked President Grevy to disqualify the successful candidate on general principles, based on the fact that he (the Count) was the only fit and proper person to represent the constituency. During the Jubilee Festivities at the British Embassy some years ago M. de Neuville composed a poem in honour of Queen Victoria and insisted on reading it to the late Lord Lyons. At the last general elections the Count again came forward, acting as his own bill-sticker and agent. Of late he believed that he was a descendant of the Borgias, and that he had the secret of a poison for the destruction of his enemies. His medical advisers recently persuaded him to remain quietly at home, where he died of brain fever.

There is a delightful set of verses by Mr. Rudyard Kipling on Lord Roberts in the Christmas number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*. It is the private soldier's appreciation of the great General, and though he declares it "ain't no bloomin' ode" if it accurately portrays his feelings (and we are sure it does) not all the dithyrambic effusions of would-be Laureates put together could frame so touching and welcome a tribute. It is called (of course) "Bobs," and here is one of its eight very keen and frank verses:—

> What'e does not know o' war
> Gen'ral Bobs,
> You can arst the shop next door—
> Can't they, Bobs?
> Oh, 'e's little, but he's wise;
> 'E's a terror for 'is size,
> An'—'e—does—not—advertise—
> Do yer, Bobs?

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

The Hemp Drugs Commission again met yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Mr G. Reid, Commissioner of the Northern Division, said: I have been in the Civil Service for twenty-six years. I have served in the Central Division in Sind. My general impression in regard to the use of the hemp drugs is that in Northern Guzerat the use of bhang and ganja is very insignificant. The latter is confined to religious characters, such as bairagis, &c., and people such as gamblers and others of the loafing classes. The consumption is much larger in the city of Ahmedabad than in the districts; but is rather there confined to such classes as I have indicated than to the permanent local population. Ahmedabad is a great centre for travelling mendicants, and has a large loafing city population. I would remark that I have not been asked to make any special inquiries, and my statement deals with my general impression. I am informed that ganja is more used in Surat than in Northern Guzerat, though in Surat also the consumption is not very large. I know little of other parts. Bhang is consumed by much better classes of people. It is used by the best classes, principally Hindus. It is not confined to any class. The consumption is not large; but occasional use is to be met with among all classes. It appears to be principally used as a cooling drink in the hot weather with cooling spices. It is hardly used at all in Guzerat for purposes of intoxication. There appears to be no religious prejudice against bhang, and no shame attaching to its use. The only class—a large important one—who take it are the Swami Narayens, who take no strongly scented things at all, not even tobacco or garlic. My impression is that the use of both has a tendency to decrease, partly because among the upper classes the use of liquor either openly or secretly is becoming much more common, partly because the sadhu or bairagi classes, and the fakirs either Hindu or Mahomedan, are becoming smaller by degrees as enlightenment and education spread. These classes as I have said are great consumers. I think that there is a tendency to substitute alcohol for drugs among the lower classes also; but it is more expensive than the drugs, in regard to the effect of which on the health of the people, I have made no special enquiry; but from all I hear the use of bhang is practically innoxious. It is also said that jewellers when they have delicate appraising to do, clear their wits with bhang. This quality is frequently attributed to bhang. I have myself had no cases of ganja among my servants or dependents; but I know there is a general impression that ganja is bad, especially if you cannot satisfy the great appetite it produces. I have been told this. I have been told in asylums that some cases were due to ganja. I have also seen dissipated people of the loafer and fakir classes who had red eyes and general dissolute appearance popularly ascribed to ganja. But I have had no personal experience in my official capacity of the effects of the drugs among the people. There can be no doubt of the general popular impression, which ascribes this dissipated appearance to ganja; but I have never known any popular opinion ascribing insanity to ganja. I have been told that in asylums only. I have had no cases myself in which insanity was attributed to ganja, *i.e.*, in which that connection was brought to my notice. I find that the intelligent natives scoff at the idea of a man preparing himself by bhang or ganja for any desperate act. I myself have seen no connection between hemp and crime. I remember the Ahmedabad case referred to by Colonel Humphrey before the Commission the other day. I was clearly of opinion that there was no connection between bhang and the crime; and I sent the case up for revision. The sentence was altered from one day to seven years. I know of no case in which a connection between hemp drugs and crime has been established. I wish, however, not to be understood as saying that the effect of ganja is not deleterious. I think it is deleterious. I mean that the effect of the excessive use is deleterious. I think that excessive use is prevalent among the fakir classes, and such disreputable classes as I have already indicated. It is not prevalent at all among the people generally. I do not think that prohibition is at all necessary; and, as regards the part of the country with which I am acquainted, I do not think that the Government policy should aim at further restriction. The drug is mixed up largely with the religious ideas of the people; especially, in regard to the followers of Shiva. Any actual restriction would thus be resented; and it is uncalled for. In regard to the effects of such restriction on the habits of the people, prohibition or severe restriction would tend to drive the people, perhaps, to opium and certainly to liquor. I see no advantage in this whatever. Excessive consumption of drugs is checked by difficulties of preparation. This is a natural restriction, which operates on the people generally. I think that the present system of administration in regard to the drugs seems to have grown up in a haphazard way. But it seems to be working well; and I am unable to see the necessity at present for much modification. I think that Government is entitled to control the growth of the hemp drug, and so to regulate supply. I should say also that there would be no hardship in localising consumption, and no *prima facie* reason why it should not be done. The production in Native States would also have to be considered. I may add to prevent misconception that some of the ganja cultivation shown in the returns, *e. g.*, Broach and Surat, is really only bhang cultivation. The elaborate cultivation of ganja is quite different. I have not studied the matter carefully; but so far as I see at present, I see no adequate reason for so taxing the drug as materially to raise the price. I do not know any reason why taxation and the price of the drugs should be less here than in the provinces; but I have not personally studied this aspect of the subject. *Prima facie* there seems to me no reason for different rates in different places; of course, the facilities for smuggling would have to be considered as to the best means of raising taxation. I should prefer not to give an opinion at present; as I have had no notice that I should be asked about these details.

Mr. Visvanath Keshava Joglekar, a sowkar (money-lender) residing in Karajgi, in Dharwar District, in the course of his written evidence submitted to the Commission in reply to their printed questions, stated, "There is already an opinion freely expressed that the agitation against ganja originates with those who want to encourage the spread of alcohol. If, therefore, the prohibition is confined to ganja alone, the discontent cannot but be serious, and may in that case be a matter for consideration." In his cross-examination in connection with the above statement the witness said: "I have talked about the matter with many persons and in this answer have stated the general opinion, that it is remarkable that legislation has been directed against the hemp drugs, and not against alcohol, which is really harmful. These opinions I have heard expressed in Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and in my own neighbourhood. I have not read them in newspapers. I have stated further in my answer that the agitation is attributed to those who are anxious to encourage the spread of alcohol. By this expression is meant the persons who import and manufacture liquor.

The witness here in reply to the President said that he knew that Mr. Caine, M.P., did not import liquor. The witness here requested the members of the Commission not to mention the name of Mr. Caine in the evidence taken down by them. The Commissioners at his request struck off that part of the evidence in which Mr. Caine's name occurred.

Being further cross-examined the witness said: The opinion I have quoted is held both by the educated and ignorant people. The ignorant people cannot explain the grounds of their opinion. The opinion of the educated is based on the simple fact that Government do nothing to discourage the use of alcohol, which is more deleterious than the drugs. Witness, after considerable hesitation, said: "I agree with the opinion stated in my answer."

Mr. Narayen Rao Bhikhaji Joglekar, a pensioned Deputy Collector of Government, and now Karbhari of the Aundh State, was next examined.

The Commission concluded the enquiry in Bombay, and the members to-day proceed to Calicut in Madras.

An Odessa correspondent telegraphs to say that the Russian Government have decided to build a great battle-ship of the type of the Trafalgar, at Nicolaieff, to be named the Paris.

Lady Burton (the wife of Sir Richard Burton) has permanently taken up her abode for the winter with her sister, Mrs. Fitzgerald, at 67, Baker-street. She is working indefatigably at the revision of the remainder of her husband's works. Her sight is failing her, and she is anxious to complete her self-imposed task while vision remains. She works steadily every day from 10-30 a.m. to 6-40 p.m., with half-an-hour's interval for lunch, and the same time for tea. She eschews all society, and seldom goes out except in a closed carriage. Her drawing-room is like an Oriental vision, full of relics from Dahomey, Damascus, Mecca, and Trieste. She has some Istrian china, which is very rare, but the principal object of interest in the room is a great oil painting of Sir Richard in his Arab dress as Hadji Abdullah. Lady Burton's conversation is fascinating in the extreme; she is never so happy as when relating reminiscences of 'my glorious married life." She is close upon 63, but looks 20 years younger.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, W. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, K. N. Kabraji, Harkisondas Narotamdas, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. W. G. Roughton.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI, M.P.

The Committee proceeded to consider a letter from the President to the Chairman, pointing out that the Committee in their recommendation to the Corporation made no provision for funds for carrying out the ceremony that will be necessary on the occasion of presenting the address to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., requesting that the deficiency may be brought before the Standing Committee at their next meeting with the view to their recommending the Corporation to sanction a grant for this purpose.

The Chairman said that before the Committee discussed this subject he would point out that Section 63 of the Municipal Act provided that the Standing Committee might in their discretion provide such contributions as they think fit for public ceremonials and with the previous sanction of Government the Corporation may make such provision. In the present case, however, no such sanction had been obtained from Government, and he did not know that the Standing Committee could make such a recommendation to the Corporation as Dr. Blaney suggested.

Mr. Oxenham: Then I would inform Dr. Blaney that in the absence of any previous sanction we are unable to take any action.

Mr. Kabraji did not see that any money was needed. Why not present the address in the Municipal Council Chamber, and thus prevent expense?

On the motion of Mr. Oxenham, seconded by Mr. Kabraji, it was agreed that the President be informed that the Committee cannot recommend the voting of any money for the purpose of publicly presenting the address without sanction of Government previously obtained, and that the Committee are of opinion that the most appropriate place for the presentation of the address will be the Council Hall,

THE ENFORCED RETIREMENT OF MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

At a meeting of Committee on December 6 a resolution was passed, requesting the Municipal Commissioner to have circulated copies of orders relating to this subject. The Commissioner now replied as follows:—

"Mr. Cursetji's pension papers will be prepared and sent up. The Commissioner is not aware that there are any other papers in the case beyond his various petitions to the Commissioner and the order of the Commissioner specifically referred to in the resolution of the Standing Committee. The Commissioner regrets that he must decline to furnish these to the Standing Committee, as they are not required in order to enable the Standing Committee to deal with the question of Mr. Cursetji's pension, and any general orders which the Commissioner may have issued are not, as he believes, within the power of the Standing Committee to modify or reverse any more than his orders on this case. There has been much misunderstanding already on this subject, and the Commissioner's immediate object in declining to furnish the papers in question to the Standing Committee is that the whole question may be regularly brought before the Corporation, to which body the Commissioner is perfectly prepared to furnish a full report on the subject of the orders he has given, and his reason for giving them, together of course with any papers which they may wish to have before them. The Commissioner is willing to furnish the Standing Committee with any explanation, which may be required in order to enable them to deal with this particular case, and will anticipate enquiry by saying that Mr. Cursetji is physically and mentally totally unfit through old age for further service and to allow him to continue to draw pay for work he is utterly incapable of discharging would be a clear breach of duty on the Commissioner's part. He is almost decrepit. The Commissioner would, perhaps, have allowed him to take furlough for the period which has to expire before he can draw higher pension, had the rules permitted of it, but they do not. The rule affecting the case is under Sec. 377." An officer in superior service who is subject to the rules of this chapter is eligible after he attains the age of fifty-five years for privilege leave or any leave on private affairs to which he may be otherwise entitled, and also for leave without allowance under Sec. 372, provided that the total leave granted, whether on private affairs or without allowances, does not exceed six months in all and for no other kind of leave." The necessary leave thus not being admissible to Mr. Cursetji, the Commissioner had not to consider whether he was prepared to grant it or not. On personal grounds he would have been glad to do so, but on the other hand he would have had to take into consideration that Mr. Cursetji has undoubtedly been allowed to remain in the service several years longer than he ought to have done."

Mr. Kabraji thought that a medical certificate was the only thing by which they could ascertain whether a man was physically or mentally unfit for his work.

The Commissioner said that surely he was a better judge than a doctor would be as to whether any Municipal servant was efficient.

Mr. Roughton said he held on his hand a complete copy of the corre

without the distinct permission of the head of the department."

Mr. Javerilal withdrew his amendment and on Mr. Roughton's motion being put it was declared lost.

THE SEWERAGE OF UMARKHADI.

The Committee proceeded to consider a letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the tender of Messrs. Bulkley and Co. for the above work. In the letter the Commissioner stated that under the circumstances Messrs. Bulkley's tender would be the lowest when the extension of time was considered. Under Section XXIII. of the contract a fine of Rs. 50 per diem could be imposed for delay beyond the contract time, and Messrs. Bulkley and Co. were thus justified in taking each month's extension beyond the period offered by them as being worth Rs. 1,500. He added "the Commissioner attaches great importance to the speedy completion of so necessary a work and consider that even if the difference between the two lowest tenders was much greater than it is, it would be outweighed by the undertaking of Messrs. Bulkley and Co. to complete the work in eighteen months instead of twenty-four. The Commissioner trusts under these circumstances that the Standing Committee will reconsider their rejection of his recommendation of Messrs. Bulkley and Co.'s tender. The only alternative by the departmental construction of the works will give great trouble and occupy the time of the special Drainage Engineer to an undesirable extent.

Messrs. Bulkley & Co. in their letter stated "We have the honour to mention to you that we prepared our tender under the impression that the time of completion was an important consideration, that each month saved represented an equivalent to Rs. 1,500, which is the amount of fine imposed for delay an amount which we take to represent not only the cost of establishment retained by the Municipality for supervising the contract, but also the interest lost on the capital expended, for the interest must clearly be regarded as lost until the works on which it is expended are completed and available for use. Regarded in this light we think it probable that our tender may be found to be the lowest. If, however (as would appear from a report in a local paper of the 14th inst.) it is regarded of but slight importance whether these works are completed in the time tendered by us or at a date six months later, we wish to say that if we are allowed this additional period of six months we are prepared to repay to you a sum equivalent to the fine in question, which sums will amount to Rs. 9,000 and may be deducted from our final bill for the works."

Mr. Javerilal did not think it fair to the other firms not to give them an opportunity of tendering, and moved that fresh tenders be invited for the works.

The motion on being put was lost, whereupon Mr. Carroll moved the acceptance of Messrs. Bulkley's tender.

The Chairman said that before he put Mr. Javerilal's motion he asked two or three times whether there was any other proposal on the subject, and received no answer. He, therefore, ruled that Mr. Carroll's motion was out of order, and the subject was ordered to be placed on the agenda for the next meeting.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Committee further considered the letter No. 17182, dated 22nd ultimo, from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the resolution of the Corporation No. 204, dated 6th April last, on the subject of the lighting of the new Municipal Offices and the Arthur Crawford Market by electricity.

Dr. Viegas was strongly opposed to the expenditure of the large sum involved in the introduction of the electric light, which would be more costly than the present method. The lighting of both the Crawford Market and the Municipal Buildings could be efficiently carried out at a much smaller expenditure than that proposed. If the Corporation had an increasing revenue that was no reason why they should be lavish in their expenditure. He thought the duties of the Corporation towards the Crawford Market would be amply discharged by the use of kerosine oil. The stall-keepers should themselves pay the cost.

The Chairman said the reports they had received on the subject showed that a saving would be effected by the use of electric light.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out, in reference to Mr. Viegas' remark as to the stall-keepers, that as a matter of fact they did pay for the lighting of the market.

The following motion was then carried, Dr. Viegas being the only dissentient:—

That the letter No. 17182, dated 22nd ultimo, from the Commissioner, and its accompaniment be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that they will sanction (a) an initial expenditure of Rs. 20,000 for providing additional machinery and plant for lighting the Municipal Offices and the Arthur Crawford Markets by electricity; (b) that the work of providing and fixing the additional plant and machinery be entrusted to Messrs. John Fleming and Company at a cost of £1,110, at the rate of exchange, ruling at the time the tender is accepted; (c) that the work of altering the driving gear of the dynamo be also entrusted to Messrs. Fleming for a sum not exceeding £34-15-0 at the rate of exchange ruling; and that sanction be given to a monthly working expenditure of Rs. 700, plus Rs. 105, for sinking fund. The cost of this plant and alteration to be debited to surplus cash balance."

REWARDS FOR SERVICES DURING THE RIOTS.

The report of the Health Officer for the third quarter of 1893 was further considered together with a letter, dated the 5th instant, from the Commissioner, suggesting that, as the report of the Health Officer for the third quarter of 1893 is before the Committee, some recommendation should be made to the Corporation, to grant pecuniary reward to the officers mentioned by Dr. Weir in recognition of their excellent services during the riots.

After some discussion the subjoined motion was agreed to: "That the report of the Health Officer for the third quarter of 1893, and letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary, No. 19126 of the 15th instant, be passed on to the Corporation with the expression of the Standing Committee's opinion that the following officers and servants are deserving of warm commendation for meritorious services during the riots, with a view to such action if any as may commend itself to the Corporation" Then followed the names of inspectors, sub-inspectors, and other Municipal servants.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 19.

10 p.m.	74·0

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

6 a.m.	70·3
10 a.m.	75·4
2 p.m.	81·7
4 p.m.	81·0

AT Bucharest, on Nov. 27, the Roumanian Parliament was opened by King Charles, who in his speech from the Throne, referred to the satisfactory state of the country's credit, and declared that an equilibrium had been established in the Budget of 1894-5. The King's speech was very cordially received.

MR. BOWELL, Minister of Trade in the Canadian Government, was visiting New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand when the last mail left, only Western Australia and Tasmania being left out of his list. He was very frank in urging confederation upon his hosts, whom he advised to go the whole hog at once instead of proceeding tentatively across such stepping stones as Inter-Colonial Customs Unions and the like. As regarded his mission, he disclaimed the idea that he possessed any delegated authority from the Dominion Government to enter into a commercial treaty with Australia. He was simply there to inspect and report. Mr. Bowell did not, however, preserve entire reticence as to his private opinions. He thinks a large wool trade feasible between the North American and the Australia groups of colonies. He also believes that Canada will present a growing market for Australian preserved and other fruits. One practical step he has been empowered to take, and that is, to appoint agents at the principal Australian ports, who will report from time to time to the Dominion Government on any trade openings which exist or may arise.

THE Khedive of Egypt has recently presented to the British Museum four mummy coffins of great interest. A wonderful find was made in 1887, when the Royal mummies of Thothmes III., the conqueror of Asia, and Rameses II., the Pharaoh of the Oppression, were discovered. In 1891, however, a still more extraordinary result was obtained, when there were found mummies of the priests and priestesses of the old confraternity of Amen. In every case the mummies were found, not in their tombs, but in vast excavated hiding places, showing that some object must have existed in the concealment. The discovery was made by M. Grebaut in the immediate neighbourhood of the cave at Deir-el-Bahari, where a well was found, giving access to an immense tomb, in which were one hundred and sixty-three coffins of the confraternity of Amen. There were also found a number of *ushabti* figures and statues Isis and Nephtys, the latter hollow, and containing papyrus rolls. All these objects were brought by steamers to the Gizeh Museum.

JAPANESE COAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to your notice in your issue of to-day of "Coals from Japan," I trust you will allow me to point out one or two items, which may be worthy of the consideration of consumers. No analysis is given of the percentages of the constituent elements of the Japanese coals just imported, and no such analysis has according to your statement as yet been made; this in the estimation of any practical man would be of the first consideration. The reputed trial must have been of necessity of the shortest duration as you state that the steamer has just started on its return voyage, showing that the coals could only have been in the mill compound a few days. The only real test, which is of value to an engineer is the evaporative power of fuel, that is, so many pounds of water evaporated per pound of coal consumed. I can vouch for a fact that Bengal coal now being imported here in quantity evaporates 11½lbs. of water per lb. of coal, and can always be sold at a lower rate than Japanese. The reason is not far to seek; with ample return cargoes coastwise the round voyage can always be made cheaper between Calcutta and Bombay than between Japan and Bombay, taking the respective mileage into consideration. I think that even in competition with Japan coal, Bengal has nothing to fear, seeing that in the last "Yellow Book," the statement for 1893 of the trade and navigation of Bombay, shows that while the imports of coal from Calcutta were in the financial year, 1889-1890, 1,509 tons, they had increased in 1892-1893 to 50,330 tons, and are likely to be increased largely, shortly.

The estimated import of 40,000 tons of Japan coals sinks into insignificance in face of the fact that one Bengal colliery alone has a contract with one of the largest leading steamship companies for a supply of 60,000 tons per annum, independent of its other outlets.—Yours, &c.,

ENGINEER.

MRS. MACDONALD *VS.* THEOSOPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was much amused and instructed as usual by reading the notes on passing events in your last Saturday's issue, especially those notes which referred to Mrs. Besant and Mrs. MacDonald, but we have there what the latter lady said, but not the reply to it. Mrs. MacDonald must surely know that there is a Buddhist Catechism, written by Subhadra Bhikshu, which contains all the main principles which Madam Blavatsky enforced in her writings, and this lady must also know that there is a small book in the form of question and answer, intended for the use of Buddhist schools in Ceylon, written by Colonel Olcott, and which received the written sanction and approval, usually called the *imprimatur*, of the Most Right Reverend the Principal of the Buddhist College in Ceylon. The book contains and enforces all the leading doctrines, which Theosophists adhere to, namely, reincarnation, the law of Karma, a period of happiness between the re-births, gradual spiritual advancement and final absorbtion into Nirvana; also that man creates his own future by the life which he leads, that is by his thoughts and actions, and not in any way by his religious beliefs; all this is as clear as crystal, and very fairly represents not only Buddhism, but also Hinduism. Both religions teach that there is a region round the earth, known as Karma Loka, and also by other names, which is the region of earth-bound spirits, elementals and elementaries, and that people on this earth can draw these beings towards them with disastrous consequences to themselves. I do not know that there is much more required to constitute the groundwork of the philosophy that Madame Blavatsky taught, and notwithstanding this, Mrs. Macdonald brought forward these propositions for discussion:—1, That Theosophy while professing to serve spiritual needs is working against the modern spirit and for superstitions. 2. That Theosophy is doing this under the mask of Indian philosophy, especially under the mask of Buddhism, whereas Theosophy represents correctly no Indian philosophy, and has its starting point and its goals in aims and principles opposed to Buddhism. And what is the modern spirit to which Theosophy is said to be opposed? Surely the most prominent and pronounced element in this spirit is—materialism, and a sham kind of religion which has scarcely any influence on conduct, and which merges into complete indifferentism; a state of mind which can explain nothing, but supposes that everything will ultimately be all right. If this correctly defines the modern spirit, Theosophy is opposed to it.

H. C. V.

THE CHURNEY ROAD GIRLS' SCHOOL.

ON Tuesday afternoon prizes were distributed to the successful pupils of the Churney Road Girls' School, at the bungalow of Mr. Madhowdas Rugnathdas, in Girgaum. The school was established about twenty years ago, and it owes its existence to the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, who was anxious to provide a Hindoo school. On the transfer of the primary schools of Bombay to the Municipality of this city, this school came under the direct control of the Joint School Committee. There was a select gathering of ladies and gentlemen present on Tuesday to witness the prize distribution. Mr. Madhowdas Rugnathdas was called to the chair. It appears from the report, which was read at the meeting, that the school is making very good and satisfactory progress. The report of the Inspector was extremely favourable, and it was stated that two pupils of the school, Jerbai Maneckjee Ruvala and Dinbai Framjee Bhedwar, had won the Miss Mary Carpenter Scholarships, which are open for competition every year to all the primary schools of Bombay. Instruction was given in the school up to the highest vernacular standard and provision was also made for teaching English. Regret was expressed that for want of a harmonium music could not be taught as well as might be desired.

The children then sang a number of songs, which were appropriately rendered and warmly received. Prizes were then distributed to the girls by the Chairman, who, it may be said in passing, had contributed a handsome amount towards the purchase of books and workboxes for the pupils.

The Chairman, addressing the meeting, expressed his great satisfaction at the admirable manner in which the school was conducted by the Head Mistress, Bai Verbaiji Framji Mehta, assisted by her sister, Bai Sheereenbai. The pupils were much indebted to these sisters for the superior order of education they were receiving in the school. Adverting to the death of Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee, the chairman said that his loss to the school, as to many other institutions, was irreparable.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Sheriff-elect of Bombay proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. He agreed with the Chairman in deploring the loss sustained by the school in the death of Mr. Bengalee, and added that had he been alive, no one would have been happier than he to witness the satisfactory progress of the school. As to the inconvenience felt by the school on account of the want of a harmonium, Dr. Cowasjee said he was happy to announce that Mr. Lukmidas Khimjee had just promised him a sum of Rs. 50 towards the purchase of the Instrument, and he expressed his confidence that the requisite amount would be soon subscribed. (Applause.) He was glad to hear that this was probably the best of the girls' schools conducted by the Municipality, adding that the result was no doubt due to the ability and zeal of the Head Mistress and her assistants.

Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare having seconded the proposition in a few suitable words, the proceedings concluded.

Before leaving, the ladies present at the meeting spent some time in inspecting the specimens of knitting and needle-work, which were really very pretty.

SEVERAL ladies have written to the *Daily Telegraph* in indignant terms respecting what they term a scandal to their sex, the originating cause of their wrath being the cycling costume which some women have recently adopted for careering through the streets on a "bicycle made for two." One lady, who resides at Merton Park, says: "I protest, in the name of every self-respecting woman against the shocking and painful spectacle which has, for the last fortnight, disgraced our public thoroughfares in some of the suburban districts—that of women who, in addition to the degradation of riding a bicycle, have further unsexed themselves by doing so in man's attire. I contend that this proceeding is demoralising, and calculated still further to lower the standard of man's respect for woman, now, alas, so marked a feature of the age in which we live." She fears that this demoralising fashion will carry away weak-minded sisters, and asks "Can this movement not be stopped, on the score of illegality? It it be illegal for a man to wear women's attire in public, is it not equally so for a woman to assume that of a man? And the costume of these women, consisting as it does, simply of a Norfolk jacket, knickerbockers, and stockings, was precisely the same as that of the men who accompanied them."

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS.

DOUBLE MURDER AT THE JUNGLEE PEER'S TOMB.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury, Rama Arjoon and eight other Hindus were charged with rioting, armed with deadly weapons, on the morning of the 12th August; with defiling a place of public worship, namely a *durgah*, known as the Junglee Peer, with intent to insult the religion of the Mahomedans; with committing the murders of Oosman Ahmed and Peer Mahomed, and with causing grievous hurt to Oosman Ahmed, Peer Mahomed, Ooma Hajee Abba, and Ahmed Punjoo, with sticks and stones. Six of the prisoners were tried in a former case for dacoity committed in the Mahomedan chawl near the pumping station, and for causing grievous hurt; and while two of them were acquitted, four of them had been convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years each. These four prisoners and another, who had been sentenced in another riot case, appeared in the dock in jail clothing. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defence.

Ahmed Punjoo, further examined by Mr. Lang for the prosecution, said that while the rioters were at the *durgah*, the report of a gun was heard, in consequence of which the rioters cleared out. Witness described the injuries he had received, and said that his daughter, about 32 years of age, was also badly injured. Witness was removed to the saheb's bungalow.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: The fifth accused struck me on the fore-arm. I was first struck with a stone in my head and other parts of my body. I was not badly hurt.

Did you say in the Police Court that you were struck with a stone and fell down, and that while you were down, you were struck with sticks?—Yes, I said so. The stone which struck me in my temples hurt me much, not the other stones which struck me.

Did you see the fifth prisoner throw the stone which hit you in the head and knocked you down?—No. It was some other person.

Were you first struck with stones in the head, which knocked you down, and were then struck with sticks?—Yes.

Which is correct, what you stated in the Police Court or what you state here?—Both statements are true.

I suppose the truth is that you don't remember well what happened?—I remember what happened.

Were you first struck with a stick on the fore-arm before you were struck with a stone in the head?—Yes.

Were you hit in the head with a stick?—No. The blows in the other parts of my body were not serious.

Were you much frightened?—Yes.

You supposed they were going to kill you?—Yes, I thought they would kill me.

There was nothing to prevent them from killing you if they wished to do so?—God knows, I cannot say.

How did you recognise the fifth accused; was there anything peculiar in his face?—I recognised him by a wound he had received in his leg. That was the sign I had kept in my mind.

You don't remember which leg it was?—No. I also knew him by his whiskers. Besides, he was taller than the other persons in the crowd.

Were you unconscious after you were knocked down?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: Besides the wound in the leg, I recognised the fifth prisoner by his general appearance.

Mr. J. B. Haworth, assistant in the employ of the New Mofussil Company, said he lived at Worlee Hill near the Junglee Peer *durgah*, a little higher up than the tomb. On the morning of the 12th August last, about a quarter past 9 o'clock, witness's attention was attracted by a disturbance near the Junglee Peer. On going to the edge of his compound, he noticed a crowd, armed with sticks, making a great noise, and many of them throwing stones into the buildings. Mr. Holland and Mr. Bateson were with witness at the time. He went to his bungalow, and bringing his shot-gun, he fired over the crowd. For a moment they ran away. Very shortly after they came back, and continued throwing stones. They were on two sides of the *durgah*. After they had gone on throwing stones for some twenty minutes, the two crowds joined just below the compound wall of witness's bungalow. They stood quietly for some little time. Four or five of the men stood nearer to witness than the rest, and seemed to be the leaders, and after talking amongst themselves for a few moments, the crowd moved northward towards the Worlee village. The leaders pushed the others into line, into something like order. Witness could not positively swear to the identity of any of the men.

Have you formed any opinion on the subject?—There were three men, however, who resembled some of the prisoners; and they were Nos. 1, 7, and 9.

Do you believe those three men to be three of the five?—I have some doubt about it. I cannot swear to it.

When they were marshalling the other men, how far were they from you?—About ten yards, less than fifteen. The other men were ten or fifteen yards further down the maidan. They were all armed with sticks, except one man who had a rafter in his hand. Witness and the other two gentlemen went afterwards to the Junglee Peer. Witness saw a big Mahomedan lying on his back.

Was he alive or dead?—He was just breathing. His face was covered with blood and he was badly hurt about the face and head. A couple of yards off was dying another man, whom witness took to be dead. There was a child, struck badly across the face, in a woman's arm. The woman had a very nasty wound on the top of her head.

His Lordship: Was she sitting or lying?—She was moving about in a very excited manner, crying. There was one old man, moving about as though he were in pain. The chawl was damaged considerably. In the rooms the clothes and other things had been terribly knocked about. The *durgah* was not much damaged; but the furniture inside was broken, and the top of the tomb had been chipped off with stones. The floor was covered with stones. Witness and the other gentlemen sent for a doctor and rendered assistance to the wounded.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: I could not help noticing the faces of the leaders, who took an active part in the riot. Beyond that there was nothing remarkable about the men.

There was nothing peculiar about them?—One of them was deeply pitted with small-pox and stood in the sun on a bright morning.

Which is the man pitted with small-pox?—I think he is No. 7.

Did any of them carry flags?—I cannot say. I did not notice.

You would have noticed the flags if they carried any?—I paid greater attention to what the men were doing than their dress or what they carried.

Had they sticks?—All of them.

You would have noticed the flags sooner than the sticks?—I can only say I did not.

Dr. Dhunjisha Rustomjee Tata, L. M. and S., examined by Mr. Anderson, said he attended at Junglee Peer on the 12th August. He there saw two dead bodies of Mahomedans, who appeared to have recently died. He made a *post mortem*; rigidity had not set in. Witness was not positive about all the inquiries to the old man, but he noticed one injuries in the head, which must have killed him by fracturing his skull. The younger man also appeared to have died from fracture of the skull. The injuries could have been inflicted with stones and sticks. Some women and children were also injured. They looked like Mahomedans. Witness did not pay particular attention to the injuries of the living people.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: The younger of the deceased was a well-formed man, and bigger in size; the old was man emaciated. I cannot say whether the wounds on the deceased were caused by sticks or stones. They were contused wounds, and might have been made by either sticks or stones.

Witness applied to his Lordship about his fee; and was referred to the acting clerk of the Crown.

Babu Mahadu, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was a Hindu water carrier and lived at Worlee. He supplied water to the Junglee Peer. On the 12th August, witness carried water there as usual, and then went to his house, which is near the road on the land side of the hill. While he was in his house, he saw a crowd of people coming from Junglee Peer. No. 1 was in front of all and carried a flag, that is, a piece of red cloth attached to a bamboo stick. No. 9 was in the rear and carried a flag.

His Lordship: How many people were there?—About 200 or 300.

Witness, continuing, said the mob then went in the direction of the Hindu burial ground.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said he did not know No. 1 or No. 9 before. He did not know any of the other men.

How is it you did not mention in the Police Court about No. 1 being in the front or carrying a flag?—I did mention it in the Police Court.

Mr. Lowndes put in the witness's deposition.

And how did you recognise No. 9?—By some marks of blood on his forehead.

When I tell you there is nothing about it in your deposition, would you still say you did mention it?—If did mention it in the Police Court.

Do you know Tanoo Pandoo?—I don't.

He was examined after you in the Police Court?—Oh yes, he was our witness in the Police Court.

Tanoo Pandoo stated in the Police Court what you say now?—Yes. I recognised No. 9 in the Police Court, a month and three-quarters afterwards, by a mark on his forehead. I was able to recognise him by the mark.

To Mr. Anderson: I recognised him out of a number of men placed before me.

Tanoo Pandoo, a mill-hand, said that on the morning of the 12th August, he was at a tank at Worlee. He saw a crowd of Hindus come there from the direction of Parel, and saw Nos. 1 and 9 in front of the crowd. About an hour and a half later, witness noticed the crowd as they returned from Junglee Peer. No. 1 was in front with a flag, No. 9 being in the rear. The latter had blood on his forehead.

Bapoo Govind, a policeman, examined by Mr. Lang, said he went to Junglee Peer on the afternoon of the 12th August. Witness removed the dead bodies of two Mussalmans to the *morgue*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: The old man was lying five or seven paces from the younger. They were removed together.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: I went there at 2 p.m.

To the Judge: There was no appearance of the bodies having been moved.

Shewram Luxmon, examined by Mr. Lang, said he arrested Nos. 2 and 3 on the 22nd August last in the chawl near the pumping station. He also arrested Nos. 7 and 8 in a chawl near the Lukhmidas Mill on the same date. He went to arrest No. 9, but could not find him.

Sayid Mahomed Ebrahim, a police havildar, said he made inquiries in Bombay about No. 9, but not finding him there, he went and arrested him in the Rutnagherry district.

Babajee Wittoo, a policeman, said that, in consequence of instructions received by him, he arrested Nos. 1 and 4 on the 26th September.

Inspector Hurst, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was present when Nos. 5 and 6 were arrested on the 22nd August.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: No. 5 was arrested in connection with the Currey Road murder case. He was convicted of rioting, armed with deadly weapons.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The prisoners left their case in the hands of their counsel.

His Lordship said the boy Shaik Hoosein was the only witness who spoke about No. 4.

Mr. Lang: That is so, my lord.

His Lordship: It would not be safe to act on the boy's evidence. The same prisoner was acquitted in the dacoity case near the pumping station.

Mr. Lang said it would be better to take the verdict of the jury altogether. There would be no advantage in taking a separate verdict as to No. 4.

Mr. Lang, in summing up the evidence, said he could not press the charge against No. 4, against whom the only evidence was that of the boy Shaik Hoosein. But with regard to the other prisoners, he submitted that the evidence was direct and strong. The evidence against Nos. 1 and 9 was overwhelming. They were carrying flags and were distinctly noticed by several of the witnesses. The learned counsel rehearsed the evidence which had been adduced against the different accused. Nos. 1 and 9 had been recognised taking a leading part in directing the movements of the crowd. The jury were not asked, as regarded Nos. 1, 7, and 9, to rely solely on the evidence of Mr. Haworth; but the jury would find it corroborated by several other witnesses. There could be little doubt that Nos. 1 and 9 were the leaders of the mob. With regard to No. 7, Mr. Haworth recognised marks of small-pox, which was corroborated by other evidence. He was identified by several other witnesses, and the learned counsel submitted that there was a sufficient body of evidence against No. 7. No. 5 was easily recognised by several witnesses by his whiskers and by his tall stature. It was easy to suppose that one might recognise some only of the prisoners to whom his attention was directed, and might not be able to identify others. It was true that No. 5 was identified by only two of the Junglee Peer witnesses, but that identification was corroborated by other witnesses. The evidence against No. 6 and others was equally strong. It might possibly be urged by his learned friend that No. 9 was acquitted in the dacoity case near the pumping station, but that was no reason why the present jury should not form their own conclusion independently of the opinion of the other jury. With regard to the charge of murder, the jury were urged to form their own conclusion on the point whether it was the common object of the crowd to commit the murder of Mahomedans or not.

Mr. Lowndes, in addressing the jury for the defence, said the pumping station was not the place to which a Hindu crowd would go to assault Mahomedans, for there was only one solitary chawl there, and the place was out of the way. Mill-hands were not a class of men who would go forth to commit murders. If the mob that went to Worlee had intended to murder Mahomedans, they could have murdered all the Mahomedans—men, women, and children—they found in the chawl and at the tombs. The learned counsel submitted that there was no evidence to show that the common object of the crowd was in any way to commit murder, and the jury might keep that charge out of their minds altogether. Coming to the charge of defiling the *durgah*, the learned counsel said there was no satisfactory evidence on this point either. The common people who formed the crowd had in fact no intention to commit any offence, although it might appear that they went out without any object in view. It might be that some of the prisoners were at the chawl near the pumping station, apart from the crowd, but there was no satisfactory evidence to show that they were at the Junglee Peer. Mr. Lowndes commented upon the evidence that had been adduced against the several prisoners, which, he said, was full of discrepancies and contradictions, and not entitled to any weight. No. 9 was acquitted in the former case; and Mr. Lowndes called attention to the new evidence which had been adduced in the present case, remarking that it did not carry the case any farther against No. 9. Neither Mr. Holland nor the other gentleman had been called to corroborate the statements of Mr. Haworth; and the jury were left in no better position than the jury in the former case were. With regard to the Junglee Peer witnesses, who had never seen any of the witnesses before, Mr. Lowndes said it would be impossible to trust their evidence when they undertook to identify any of the accused, none of whom did they see again until six weeks subsequently.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, explained and commented upon the charges laid against the prisoners. The first difficulty in the case arose from the question, what was the common object of the crowd of rioters? It was not alleged for the prosecution that there were any eye-witnesses of the murders at the *durgah*; with the exception of the old man who was not very clear in his statements. The mob started from the vicinity of the Lukmidas Mill; and it must be borne in mind, that four of the prisoners had been convicted of looting and causing grievous hurt at the Mahomedan chawl, near the pumping station. If their common object was, when they arrived at the chawl, to kill Mahomedans in retaliation for the outrages committed by Mahomedans on the previous day, why there were several Mahomedans at the chawl to kill. Two of the prisoners resided in the other chawl near the pumping station, and it might be that they invited the mob to the pumping station and the *durgah*. It was for the jury to decide upon the evidence what the common object of the men was in going from the mill to the pumping station. His Lordship here reviewed the evidence of different witnesses as it bore upon the identification of each of the accused. It was not denied that Nos. 2 and 3 resided in the chawl near the Mahomedan shop and chawl that was looted, and they were spoken of by several of the witnesses. The little boy was the only witness who spoke to the identity of No. 4, who, he said, worked in the same mill as he; but his Lordship remarked that it would not be safe to convict the accused on the uncorroborated statement of the boy. His Lordship, referring to the evidence of the Purdesee watchman at the Mahomedan's bungalow, said he saw no reason why the Purdesee should not be believed. According to him, Nos. 1 and 3 were present at the looting of the chawl and were in the crowd. There could be no doubt that the same party who looted the chawl went to the Junglee Peer, but the same question arose here, as to what was the common object of the crowd? At the *durgah*, a brutal double murder was committed; and the wife of one of the men and the third man were seriously injured. The old man identified Nos. 3, 6, 7 and 8, but these accused were not spoken to by the other witnesses, nor by Mr. Haworth; and it was for the jury to decide whether they would convict the man on the old man's statement. No. 5 was not spoken to by the chawl witnesses, which was a circumstance in his favour. Having reviewed the evidence, his Lordship told the jury to decide what was the common object of the crowd? If the common object was murder, then they would be justified in returning a verdict of murder, but if the common object was not murder, the jury would be justified in returning a verdict on the minor charges. The fourth accused was entitled to an acquittal, as the Crown did not press the charges against him.

The jury, on returning into Court after an hour's consultation, unanimously acquitted all the prisoners of murder. Nos. 4, 6, and 8 were acquitted of all charges and were discharged. No. 5 was also acquitted of all charges, but he had been sentenced in another case and was detained. Nos. 1, 7, and 9 were found guilty of causing grievous hurt, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7 and 9, were found guilty of rioting, armed with deadly weapons, Nos. 1, 2, 7, and 9 were found guilty of defiling a place of public worship.

His Lordship reserved passing sentence; and the Sessions adjourned at 6 p. m. until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes: The chief difficulty which obstructs the sale of Council bills when a minimum is fixed, is that they are removed from the list of commodities. By commodities I understand all articles which shape themselves to the current wants of consumers. All commodities are more or less in competition with each other. If they are not in competition, they are luxuries or necessities, and their prices are either fanciful or arbitrary, and generally antagonistic to economic principle. For the purpose of assuring for any article an economic or trade basis, it is absolutely necessary that it should be valued in competition with other commodities. Consequently Council bills cannot take their place among current commodities unless in competition to supply a want, and the want will naturally not arise so long as other articles supply it cheaper. It is thus that we see Council bills disregarded at a fixed minimum of 1s. 3¼d., and excepting when temporary necessity in the shape of large excess exports arises, the demand for Council bills under present conditions must remain spasmodic and uncertain.

It is at least extremely doubtful whether Council bills will ever be saleable to the extent required on the fixed maximum principle. It may be extremely contumacious on the part of the exchange Banks to sell their bills on London at 1s. 3d.; in preference to buying Council bills at 1s. 3¼d; but if other commodities lay down at 1s. 3d. how can they do otherwise?

It has come to be accepted on all sides that the currency reform scheme cannot succeed unless the Secretary of State can sell his bills to the full extent of his requirements, and it seems certain that he cannot do so unless he is in a position to compete with other imports to India: the groove into which trade now seems to be turning threatens to obstruct even the spasmodic demand to which we have been accustomed at certain seasons in former years. Trade, through facilities of rapid and increased communications between countries which produce and countries which consume, is tending more and more to what is called "hand-to-mouth" business. In nearly every article, especially in articles of food, apparel, &c., (household wants), there is almost no possibility of a corner. Trade is too large, too diffused: supplies arrive too quickly, competition is too keen, to admit of even temporary command of the market in a few hands. The tendency is at any rate at present, to supply the demand as it arises, and not to anticipate it. All this necessarily tells against the free sale of Council bills at a fixed minimum, because the general effect is to spread trade evenly over the whole year instead of dividing it into seasons of unequal supply and demand. Council bills at a fixed minimum, which offer themselves to be undersold, except when exports of merchandise from India are exceptionally active, must necessarily stimulate other imports. They offer a target to be shot at with the range and sighting ascertained to a nicety; and in propotion as trade admits of less redundancy and scarcity, so will the adjustment be easier without the aid of Council bills at a forced rate.

The remedy suggested is a sliding scale of import duty on silver, and possibly, so far as silver imports are concerned, this would remove that source of competition. But would it stop gold or an increased import of other commodities? Opinions seem to be divided upon this, and the only certainty appears to be that everyone who is bold enough to hold an opinion is absolutely certain that his opinion is correct and unanswerable. If I might venture an opinion, ripened by the experience of the last few months, I should say that the Council bills difficulty exposes the source of all our troubles, viz., the gold debt and the home expenses. It seems difficult to believe that any measure tending to increase our gold indebtedness can be of lasting benefit to India. "To do a great right and do a little wrong" is a good enough platform, but it must be ascertained first whether the right is great and the wrong is little, and that is what I fear has not yet been ascertained.

The sale of Council bills is a necessity of the first importance—a necessity which admits of no substitute, a necessity which must be faced at whatever cost. The following letter, dated 9th November, from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, with reference to the case of the exchange, has been made public:—I have considered in Council your Excellency's letter, dated 20th September, No. 307, explaining your reasons for refusing any further confession to the exchange banks in connection with the silver imported by them into India after the mints had been closed to free coinage. In Sir Arthur Godley's letter of 3rd July the banks were informed that the matter had been left to the discretion of your Government, and I have no wish to interfere with the decision of your Excellency. As, however, much stress is laid in your letter on the probability that the shipments of silver made in June were speculative, and that a considerable portion appears to have been for payment for rupee paper transferred to London, and not for ordinary trade requirements. I may observe that such facts are not inconsistent with the declaration of the banks that so far as they were concerned the transmission of the silver was made in the ordinary course of business, and the telegram of 20th July from the banks shows that they were largely dependent on the proceeds of this silver for the requisite funds in India. I think, therefore, that there is no cause to regret that you met their claims readily, in a manner which avoided the great disorganisations of trade that otherwise might have occurred.

Now, who were right, the exchange banks, or those who charged them with speculation?

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 16th December, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise, and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,65,424	7,47,117	13,508	9,26,049
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	..	..	..	9,31,995
Decrease				Rs. 5,946.

MR. ASHURST, a medical man at Pendleton, Lancashire, believing himself to have been treated by a brother practitioner named Anderton, at New Mills, in a manner contrary to professional etiquette endeavoured to relieve his feelings by despatching to his rival a telegram in the words, "Your conduct is abominable, and I shall not fail to resent it." This was an attack that Mr. Anderton was not disposed to put up with, for telegrams are necessarily seen by more eyes than one, and a charge of "abominable conduct" is apt to set village tongues wagging. So he called on the libeller for an apology, and this satisfaction not being forthcoming, he brought an action of libel which has just been tried at Manchester. The original quarrel was, it appeared, about a patient who, being dissatisfied with Mr. Ashurst, called in Mr. Anderton, who ought, it was alleged, to have notified the fact to his dismissed predecessor. But Mr. Justice Day declared that he had no sympathy with what he called "violating the right which doctors claim of a monopoly to kill," and he added—"I know doctors claim a right not to be interfered with, but the public have as much right to change their doctor as they have to change their baker." For all that the Judge stigmatised the action as "a most trumpery one," and the jury having found a verdict for the plaintiff, with one farthing damages, left each party to pay his own costs.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY relates a capital story of Disraeli. It was during the Russo-Turkish War; and while relations were very strained between England and the Czar a member was indiscreet enough to put a question to Disraeli, who was then Prime Minister, as to the policy of the Government in the event of the Emperor of Russia doing a certain act. Members shuddered as Disraeli with a most funereal face slowly advanced to the table. The question, he declared in a slow measured voice, was one of such perilous moment that the honourable member acted most unwisely in putting it on the paper; yet it was a question of such importance that the only course now open to the Government was to accept the inevitable, and boldly answer. "If," declared Disraeli, "the Emperor takes this step, all I can say is—and I am speaking after a prolonged consultation with my colleagues—the Government will then give the policy they are to pursue their very best consideration."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 12th December 1893:—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 4th December 1893, reporting that the s. s. Energia, in pilotage charge of Mr. Kennard, Acting Master Pilot, collided with a native boat in the Victoria Dock channel on the evening of the 21st November last, causing her very slight damage; that the tindal of the native boat was prosecuted and fined Rs. 5: and that the pilot is in no way to blame for the collision.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 7th December 1893, reporting that the s. s. Karagola, in pilotage charge of Mr. Kennard, Acting Master Pilot, was being towed from the Victoria Dock wall to the B. I. S. N. Company's Docks on the 6th instant, when two native boats ran into the towing hawser, causing the Karagola's stern to strike the stern of one of the boats, doing slight damage, and that the two boats fouled one another afterwards; that no blame is attributable to the pilot, there being plenty of room for the native boats to go clear had they commenced the manœuvre in time; and that he is in communication with the Superintendent of the Water Police with a view to

ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

SITTINGS IN BURMA.

THE Burma Section of the Commission held its first sitting on Saturday morning (December 9) at the Great Eastern Hotel under the presidency of Sir James Lyall, K. C. S. I. The other members of the Commission present were Sir William Roberts, M. D., F. R. S., Mr. Mowbray, M. P., and Mr. Arthur Pease.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings, said he thought it might be convenient to put upon record the intentions of the Commissioners, as at present advised, as to the scope of the enquiry which they were about to conduct in Burma. They did not intend to go into the arguments for or against the total prohibition of the use or possession of opium by Burmans in Upper Burma, although they would go into the arguments for and against the same prohibition in Lower Burma, modified by the exceptions in the case of habitual consumers holding certificates. They accepted the fact that that policy had been adopted and would have to be tested by experience. They intended to go into the arguments for and against the exclusion of non-Burmans from the prohibition, and to take what evidence was available as to the effects of the moderate and immoderate habits of opium smoking and opium eating, and as to how far continued moderation in either habit was usual or the reverse. They wanted that evidence more particularly in the case of the Chinese. They also wanted to enquire into the prospects of opium being successfully smuggled into Upper and Lower Burma from China or India, and also as to the degree to which prosecutions for illicit possession, or other breaches of the Opium Act had been lately necessary and were likely to be necessary in the future under the new system.

The first witness called was Mr. C. G. Bayne, C. S., Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, who put in a note on the system of Opium Administration in Burma. The system is not yet in force, but will be introduced from the 1st of January 1894. The only kinds of opium or of narcotic preparations of the poppy which are permitted in Burma are raw opium; *beinsi*, *i. e.* clarified opium prepared for smoking; *bainchi*, *i. e.*, a mixture of pure opium and refuse opium collected from pipes which have been smoked; poppy-heads; and preparations or admixtures of opium intended for medical purposes only. All other preparations, *e.g.*, kunbon (betel leaf cooked with opium) and beinye (opium water) are prohibited. In Lower Burma no opium, except Government opium, is permitted as a general rule, but chemists are permitted to import Turkish opium for medical purposes, and travellers from beyond the Eastern frontier are permitted to possess small quantities of opium brought with them for private use; in Upper Burma both Government opium and opium imported from the Shan States and China and opium prepared from the poppy grown in Upper Burma are permitted. The reason for this distinction between the two parts of the Province is that, until the annexation, the opium consumed in Upper Burma was for the most part trans-frontier opium and that consumers are accustomed to it. If such opium were prohibited in Upper Burma it would be impossible to prevent it from being smuggled across the land frontier from the Shan States and Yunnan, where it is grown in large quantities. It is therefore necessary to permit its importation under restrictions. In Lower Burma, on the other hand, there has never been a large market for foreign opium, and it is not necessary to permit its introduction into the lower Province for sale or distribution, although the rules permit import of foreign opium by travellers for private use. The cultivation of opium is prohibited throughout Burma, except in Kachin villages in the Katha, Bhamo, and Upper Chindwin districts, and in such other local areas as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe. A duty of eight annas is levied on each quarter of a *pe* of land under poppy cultivation in the Kachin villages. If any opium cultivated in these areas is taken beyond one of the areas to another part of Upper Burma, duty is levied on it at the same rate as on foreign opium imported into Upper Burma. The area of land under poppy cultivation in these Kachin villages is not known, because the localities in which the cultivation is carried on are for the most part beyond the sphere of regular administration. They are situated in remote Kachin hills which are usually visited once a year by Government officers. There is no information as to the extent of poppy cultivation in the Upper Chindwin district, but it is believed to be very small. The manufacture of opium is prohibited in Burma except (*a*) for medical and tatooing purposes by professional persons; (*b*) by licensed vendors. Licensed vendors are permitted to manufacture *beinsi* and *bainchi* from raw opium; (*c*) by non-Burmans in localities in which the cultivation of the poppy is permitted. In these localities non-Burmans are permitted to manufacture opium grown in the localities. With regard to the possession of opium (i) Burmans in Upper Burma may not possess opium except for medical purposes. (ii) Burmans in Lower Burma who have not been registered may not possess opium except for medical purposes. (iii) Non-Burmans may possess opium for private consumption. (iv) Foreigners entering Burma by land may possess foreign opium which they have brought with them for private consumption. (v) Persons to whom special licenses have been granted may possess opium in accordance with those licenses. The system of registering Burmans was introduced in the beginning of 1893. It was resolved in February 1893 to introduce into Lower Burma the principle which has always been enforced in Upper Burma, namely, the prohibition of the possession of opium by Burmans except for medical purposes. In order to avoid inflicting hardships on Burmans who have become habituated to the use of opium, notices were issued in March 1893 to the effect that, after the new system had been introduced, no Burmans would be permitted to possess opium save for medicinal purposes except such as had registered themselves. The notices stated further that Burmans of 25 years and upwards who wished to be permitted to possess opium after the new system had been introduced must register themselves, and that Burmans under 25 were not permitted to register themselves. The registers will remain open until 30th June 1894. After that date no Burman will be registered unless he can prove that he was prevented by absence or other reasonable cause from registering himself. The rules regarding registration provides that the names of registered consumers shall be entered in general registers called town registers, and that extracts from these registers containing the names of registered consumers from his village or ward shall be given to the headman. A combined register for the whole of his district is also kept by each Deputy Commissioner. Each registered consumer is furnished with a certificate of registration and is required to produce it when buying opium, as a proof that he may legally possess it. The rules further provide for the removal from the register of the names of consumers who desire to have their names removed, or who have died, and for the transfer from one register to another of consumers who change their place of residence. In order to secure that the registers are kept up to date, district officers are required to verify them every six months.

Persons, other than licensed vendors, may transport opium which they may legally possess from one place to another. Licensed vendors may transport opium for the purposes of their business under a pass issued by a Deputy Commissioner or a Township officer. Opium may be imported by sea only by Government, or a medical practitioner or pharmacist; when imported by the latter a duty of Rs. 24 a seer is levied. Opium may be imported by land into both Upper and Lower Burma by Government; a Shan or foreign horse-dealer or traveller from a Shan State or a foreign country, such persons are permitted to bring a small quantity (not more than 5 tolas for each pony or person) of opium into Burma as medicine for their ponies or for sale and barter. Opium may be imported into Upper Burma only by Government, or a licensed vendor in Upper Burma for the purpose of his business. Opium thus imported must be imported under cover of a pass and must be taken to an opium warehouse or treasury where it is weighed in order to ascertain that none has been abstracted in transit. Duty at the rate of Rs. 15 a viss has then to be paid on it, and the licensed vendor is then permitted to remove it to his shop. Opium may be exported by Government only. Wholesale sale may be effected only by Government; licensed vendors; cultivators' vendors; and cultivators of opium in local areas in Upper Burma in which the cultivation of opium is permitted. Opium may be sold wholesale only to licensed vendors; medical practitioners, pharmacists, doctors and tatooers; non-Burmans in local areas where poppy cultivation is permitted. In Upper Burma special licenses for the vend of opium wholesale may be granted to non-Burmans by the Commissioner on payment of a fee of Rs. 20. These licenses are issued to persons importing foreign opium from the Shan States and Yunnan and are usually held by the same persons as hold retail licenses. Retail sales of opium in quantities not exceeding three tolas, and of poppy-heads not exceeding three seers, may be made only by Government; medical practitioners, pharmacists, doctors and tatooers, and license vendors. Medical practitioners are not required to take out licenses. Pharmacists, doctors, and tatooers are required to take out licenses who deal in opium. These licenses remain in force up to the 1st April next following the date on which they are granted. The fees paid for them are, for pharmacist's licenses Rs. 10; for doctor's licenses Rs. 5; and for tatooer's licenses Rs. 3. The licenses authorise the holders to possess small quantities of opium for the purposes of their profession, and in the case of pharmacists and doctors to sell them to patients. Tatooers may not sell opium, but may use it in operating on patients. Licenses for retail sale to ordinary consumers are sold by auction in Upper and Lower Burma, and the auction purchasers are permitted to open shops in selected places, and to sell opium retail to persons permitted to sell it. The localities in which shops are opened are fixed by Government and have varied little during the last few years. The principle followed in licensing shops is to license them in places in which there is a considerable population of non-Burmans addicted to the consumption of opium. The localities at which shops will be permitted during the following year is fixed by Government shortly before the close of the financial year, (31st March). Government at the same time fixes the maximum quantity of opium which the licensed vendor will be permitted to possess during the whole of the year. The amount of the maximum quantity is announced, the auction of licenses is held just before the beginning of the next financial year, and the highest bidder becomes the owner of the license. A licensed vendor may possess and sell as little opium as he pleases, but he may not sell more than the maximum. Where opium is sold by direct Government agency the sales are conducted by the Treasury Officer who sells to any persons entitled to possess opium who apply to him. The reason for selling retail by Government agency instead of licensing shops, is that there is a considerable body of registered consumers, and it is believed that it would be impossible to prevent smuggling if no agency were provided for supplying opium legally. The number of consumers not being sufficiently large to justify the opening of a shop, it is necessary to sell opium by direct Government agency. In Upper Burma local officers report the number of consumers, their estimated consumption, and the quantity of opium which they require.

The quantities are then fixed by Government. In Lower Burma the maximum quantity is fixed on a consideration of the number of registered Burmans and of the number of non-Burmans (who are not required to register themselves) in the Province. The number of Burmans who have registered themselves up to date is 7,513; whilst the number of opium consuming non-Burmans is estimated at 6,819. The totatal number of legal consumers is estimated at 17,000. It is further calculated on data collected by District Officers that an opium consumer eats or smokes ‡ of a tola of opium daily. The total quantity of opium now required to supply the legal demand of ordinary consumers in Lower Burma is 19,500 seers. Provision has also to be made for the requirements of doctors and tatooers.

The new opium system in Lower Burma will be introduced from the 1st January 1894. Shops will be sold in the latter part of December for the remaining three months of the official year, on the understanding that the maximum quantities of opium to be possessed by the vendors must not be exceeded. For the year 1894-5 shops will be sold in March next. The officers will report the number of registered Burman consumers, the estimated number of non-Burman consumers and the quantities of opium required by doctors and tatooers. The opium which licensed vendors sell in Upper Burma is either Foreign opium or Government opium, and in Lower Burma Government opium only. Foreign opium is imported from the Shan States and Yunnan, and pays a duty of Rs. 15 a viss. Government opium is received from Bengal, stored in the Treasury, and issued to licensed vendors at Rs. 28 a seer in Arakan, and Rs. 32 a seer in Upper Burma and in the rest of Lower Burma.

In answer to the Chairman, Mr. Bayne stated that he presumed the reason why the cultivation of opium was permitted in Kachin villages was partly political. They could not stop it if they tried, without sending a small army into the localities. The officers collected a nominal sort of tribute which was generally eight annas a household. If he saw opium cultivated and could get the *pe* duty, he collected it. There was a rule which stated that, in local areas in Upper Burma in which the cultivation of the poppy plant was permitted, a cultivator might sell to any non-Burman any quantity of opium or poppy-heads which was the product of his cultivation. Any non-Burman going into those tracts could buy the poppy. He did not know if the question of whether Malays were indigenous to Burmese had ever arisen. The only part of Burma in which Malays were born and bred was in the Mergui district; and even there, there were only a few hundred of them, and he doubted whether they would call themselves indigenous. Chinese, Siamese, Indians and Malays would all be non-Burmans. The Palanges and the inhabitants of the Mergui Archipelago were practically beyond administrative control, and no taxes were levied on them.

By Mr. Mowbray.—He believed the Burmans and also the Coringhee coolies ate crude opium; in fact that was the way in which it was generally consumed.

By the Chairman.—Can you give us any idea of how many medical practitioners there are in Burma?—There would be the Government Surgeons and the Army Doctors, amounting to between 50 and 60. There were also the private practitioners of whom there were hardly any outside Rangoon. Altogether he should not think there would be more than a hundred. The amount of opium a doctor may have is very limited, 10 seers of poppy-head, 10 tolas of opium, and 10 tolas of medicinal preparations. The ten tolas is fixed on the advice of the District Officers. Hitherto no special provision has been made for licenses to native doctors.

By Sir William Roberts.—He presumed the reason why there is any restriction on the sale of poppy-heads, was, because they were capable of being used for objectionable purposes. He had never heard of them himself in Burma, and he had never heard of them being used for making a drink. He imagined that poppy-heads were put into the rules because they were Indian rules, and had been put in as a precaution.

By the Chairman.—Has there been any reluctance shown in coming forward to register?—I cannot answer that question right off. I have had nothing to do with the actual importation. I can, however, state that it was originally proposed to require people to register themselves within a fixed date; but then certain officers asked that the period should be extended because they thought some of the people who, perhaps, might wish to register themselves, had not had a sufficient opportunity of doing so. Opium has always been prohibited in Upper Burma, and I have not heard of any cases of hardship there from people not being able to register themselves as opium smokers.

By Mr. Pease.—There was a certain temptation for men who had purchased the right to sell by auction, to sell beyond the limits prescribed by law; but when he could not get more opium than supplied to his legal customers, he was not in a position to do so. He must then procure smuggled opium if he could, but of course efforts were made to prevent it.

By Sir William Roberts.—Are there any restrictive regulations with regard to spirits?—A Burman may get almost any quantity of spirits he likes, but of course there is a maximum amount a man may possess under the Excise Act.

By Mr. Mowbray.—There was a preventive system beyond Upper Burma in the Shan States in order to enforce the duty. The police were the Preventive Officers, but there was no special preventive establishment on the Chinese frontier. It was reported that there was a good deal of smuggling both from the Shan States and from China. Each person who came to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner to ask for a license had to prove to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner or Collector that he was a pharmacist or doctor. In Upper Burma there was no register either of non-Burmans or of smoking Burmans.

By The Chairman.—The consumption on the permises of licensed shops was prohibited except at the Ruby Mines at Bhamo. When notices were issued that consumption on the premises was to be prohibited, the local officers represented that it would be very difficult to enforce it in that district. No legislation had been proposed to prevent the establishment of smoking clubs or saloons. It was reported that there would be considerable difficulty in preventing the illicit import of opium along the coast and along the frontier of China and the Shan States, and Siam.

By Mr. Pease.—He had heard that in one district a number of people had said they were going to give up the practice of taking opium when they heard it was going to be prohibited. He did not think there had been any change in public opinion; the Burman public opinion had always been adverse to opium. He could not say whether the people were going to give up the practice from a desire to avoid being registered.

By Sir William Roberts.—I presume there is no difficulty with regard to the supply of opium in Upper Burma for medicinal purposes? I have not heard of any difficulty, and I have not heard of any complaints.

Is there a large number of non-Burmans in Upper Burma who consume opium?—I could not say. A census has been taken. It is said that nearly all the non-Burmans in the Ruby Mines smoke.

By Mr. Mowbray.—I believe ganja is prohibited in Upper Burma?—It is prohibited all over Burma. Burmans do not smoke it; but the natives of India smuggle it considerably, and it is impossible to prevent them.

By the Chairman.—Prohibition had worked effectually in Upper-Burma inasmuch as the people did not take to opium because they were afraid of punishment. Opium-smoking was comparatively easy to put down, but any one could eat opium at the corner of the street and it was therefore difficult.

The Commission then adjourned till Monday at 10-30 a.m. at the New Government Buildings.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N. W. P. COTTON.

THE following is the final forecast of the cotton crop of the N. W. P. and Oudh for 1893:—

CHARACTER OF THE SEASON.

Light showers in the beginning of June, followed by heavier rain in the middle of that month, made the season at its commencement favourable to the sowing of the cotton crop. But in the greater part of July as well as in August and September, the rainfall was heavy and continuous; and much above the normal in the last month in almost every district of the province. Weeding was impeded and the plants on low-lands suffered from the excessive moisture. The continued heavy rainfall of the month of October and the strong winds that then prevailed also considerably damaged the crop.

AREA.

The total area under cotton in the united provinces in the present year according to the special returns received from the Patwaris amounts to 13,11,490 acres, which is 25·49 per cent. more than the last year's area; and 12·55 per cent. less than the average area under cotton in the past 8 years. The following table shows the area in each division of the North Western Provinces and Oudh.

Divisons.	Normal area (average of preceding 8 years.)	Area in 1892.	Area in 1893.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Meerut	3,51,903	2,38,614	3,45,820
Agra	4,48,177	2,20,073	3,74,425
Rohilkhand	1,77,404	1,21,817	1,24,031
Allahabad	4,37,162	4,01,160	4,05,323
Benares	8,108	7,383	7,182
Gorakhpur	4,611	2,792	3,837
Kumaun (Naini Tal)	5,235	5,619	5,619
Total N-W-P..	14,31,700	9,97,758	12,66,292
Lucknow	65,371	45,417	43,450
Fyzabad	2,651	1,933	1,748
Total Oudh..	68,022	47,350	45,198
Total N-W P and Oudh	14,99,722	10,45,108	13,11,490

CONDITION.

The season at its comencement was noted above favorable to the sowing of the cotton crop, but the heavy rains of July, August and September retarded weeding on the low lands, and somewhat injured the crop in certain districts. The excessive rain of October considerably damaged the flower and made prospects very unfavorable. The average condition of the crop in the several divisions of the province according to the final bulletins received from the Zamindars during the present year is given below along with the condition returned in the previous year.

Divisions	Condition in number of annas, 16 annas denoting a full out-turn. 1892.	1893.
Meerut	10	12
Agra	8	10
Rohilkhand	9	10
Allahabad	10	10
Benares	10	9
Gorakhpur	9	8
Kumaun (Naini Tal only)	10	8
Lucknow	8	8
Fyzabad	8	8

OUT-TURN.

Modifying the standards of full out-turn adopted in previous reports according to the condition reported by zamindars and applying them to the area returned for each district of the province for the present year, the total out-turn of the present year's crop amounts to 1,79,717 bales of 400 lbs. each, which shows an increase of 61,767 bales or 52·45 per cent. over the out-turn of the preceding year.

FINAL REPORT ON THE BHADOI CROPS, 1893.

Character of the season.—The yield on the bhadoi or aus crops is, generally speaking, determined by the rainfall of the period from April to September, and especially by the rainfall from the middle of May onwards. The earlier months of the present year, namely, from January to April, were unusually wet, and although the frequent and abundant showers which fell during this period were favourable on the whole to the preliminary operations of cultivation, they prevented much of the low-lying areas from being brought under cultivation. During May and June, when the sowing and weeding operations were in progress, the weather was unfavourable. Except in a few districts of North Bengal and North Bihar: the rainfall during these months was exceedingly heavy, and the growth of the young crops was checked in consequence; while in some parts the crops in low lying lands suffered from accumulation of water. In July, again, the rainfall was above the normal, except in Orissa and South-West Bengal. During August the rainfall was generally short of the normal, but September was marked again by exceedingly heavy rainfall, except in some of the Eastern districts. Excessive rain was, therefore, a marked characteristic of the last monsoon season, and the mischief thereby caused to the bhadoi crops was aggravated by floods in many districts of Eastern Bengal and in parts of Dar bhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran and Cuttack.

2. Area sown.—The total area cropped with bhadoi crops this year appears from the appended returns to have been 15,650,099 acres against 15,963,824 acres estimated to have been sown last year. Out of the total area cropped this year, bhadoi paddy occupied about 7,300,000 acres or about 46 per cent., and maize and millets nearly three million acres or about 20 per cent. Taking the provinces as a whole, the total area sown with bhadoi crops this year does not seem to have been much below that of last year The localities where the area sown was returned as considerably short of that sown last year were shown in a statement appended to the first forecast of the bhadoi crops issued on the 24th September last.

3. Estimated outturn of the crops.—The bhadoi food crops, including paddy, maize and millets, have been more or less damaged by excessive rainfall in almost every district in Bengal, and in some districts in East Bengal, and parts of Cuttack and North Bihar, by floods also. Only a few districts or sub-divisions have reported a full or more than a full crop. In some sub-divisions the food crops have suffered to the extent of eight annas and upwards. The outturn of the bhadoi crops in the provinces may be estimated at about 11-16ths of an average or 16 annas outturn, at which it was estimated in the first forecast, dated the 24th September 1893. The estimates of outturn now returned for several sub-divisions are found to vary from those stated in their preliminary forecasts but the variations, though large in case of a few sub-divisions, do not appreciably affect the preliminary estimate of outturn for Bengal as a whole. The bhadoi crops of this year have been much poorer than those of the last year, which were estimated at fully 16 annas.

BENGAL RICE.

The following is the final report on the winter rice crop of Bengal, 1893:—

Character of the season.—The character of the season up to the middle of September last was described in the summary of the district returns given in the preliminary forecast issued on the 4th October 1893. Up to that time the season, although characterized by excessive rainfall, proved favourable on the whole to the winter rice crop, except in certain limited areas where the crop could not be sown or transplanted on account of excessive accumulation of water or was damaged by floods. Since the middle of September, the distribution of rainfall has been exceedingly favourable to the winter rice crop, and prospects have generally improved. From 26 out of the 46 districts a better outturn of the crop is now reported than was reported in the preliminary forecasts. Fourteen district officers have maintained and only six have reduced their preliminary estimates. In three out of the six last mentioned districts, namely, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Champaran, the crop appears to have been damaged by the recurrence of flood in October.

Area cultivated.—The district estimates of area cultivated with winter rice in the current and the last year, as reported in the preliminary forecasts, remain unaltered with a few minor exceptions. The total area in Bengal cultivated with winter rice, this year appears from the district returns appended hereto to be 30,570,388 acres, against 29,881,160 acres estimated to have been cropped last year (or 30,172,678 acres as returned for the year 1892 in this department's note, dated the 28th November 1892.

Character of the crop.—It will be seen on reference to the district returns that 21 out of the 46 districts have reported a full average (16 annas) or more than a full average crop, 16 have reported the crop to vary from 12 to 16 annas, and 9 from 9 to 12 annas. No district, as a whole, returns less than a 9-anna crop, although there are a few sub-divisions where the crop has been estimated at 8 annas or less in consequence of the injury caused by excessive rainfall and floods. Thirty one out of the 46 districts have reported this year's crop to be better than last year's; two have reported the crop to be equal to that of the last year, and only 13 have reported worse crops. This year's crop may, therefore, be taken to be better than the crop of 1892. For Bengal as a whole the winter rice crop of 1892 was estimated in the final report on that crop at about 14 annas; the crop of 1893 may be estimated at fully 16 annas, or about 2 annas in excess of the last year's crop.

4. Gross outturn.—The outturn in cwts has been obtained in rough fashion for the whole province by multiplying the total area cultivated by 15 maunds, or 1,230 lbs., which has been assumed to be the average yield of clean rice to the acre in the case of the provincial crop. An attempt was made to obtain from district officer's estimates in cwt. of the outturn of the crop, based on such rates of yield as they might think proper to adopt, whether with reference to the estimates made in this office letter No. 291T., dated 14th June 1892 (addressed to the Government of Bengal) or to other reliable sources of information. On the whole, however, it has been thought best in the present note to omit the district figures. It is not clear whether in forming their estimates, district officers have taken into account the yield of winter rice only or also the yield of the early rice crop, and the figures representing yield of rice must be further elucidated before particular estimates for each district are substituted for the rough estimate for these provinces hitherto adopted.

BENGAL COTTON.

NOTE ON THE EARLY COTTON CROP IN BENGAL, 1893.

1. Explanatory.—There are, generally speaking, two cotton crops in Bengal, namely the early crop, believed to be the more important of the two, which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather, and the late crop which is sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in the hot weather. This report is prepared in accordance with the orders of Government prescribing the issue of two annual forecasts—one dealing with the early crop, and the other with the late crop. The report on the late cotton crop of this year will be issued in the beginning of February next.

The cultivation of cotton has ceased to be important in Bengal, except in the Chittagong hill tracts and in a few districts of Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa. The Chittagong hill tracts is the only district which now grows cotton for export; the produce of the other districts is locally consumed.

2. Area sown.—The total area sown in early cotton this year appears from the returns annexed hereto to be 296,437 acres, against 231,780 acres, estimated to have been sown last year. In some districts the area sown this year is reported to be less than last year's area on account of excessive rainfall at the sowing time, but on the whole there does not appear to have been any marked decrease in the area sown this year.

3. Character of the crop.—The excessive rainfall which characterised the last rainy season is reported to have more or less injured the cotton crop in most districts; and in some places the crop was further damaged by floods. Taking all the cotton-growing districts together, the outturn of the early crop may be estimated at 10½ annas or two-thirds of an average crop. The crop is reported to be extremely poor in the Chittagong hill tracts, which is, as already remarked, the only cotton-exporting district in Bengal.

FUNERAL OF MISS TUCKER (A. L. O. E.).

THE late Miss Tucker, "A.L.O.E." was laid to rest at Battala on the 5th instant. She died at Amritsar on the 2nd. Her corpse was taken over to Battala on the 4th. On Sunday the 3rd, the native Christians and English people who knew her, were admitted to take their last look at the departed. Many availed themselves of this privilege. In the services at the native and English churches reference was made to the lady who has been taken from us after 18 years of devoted work. We cannot yet realize the grand nobility of her nature nor the greatness of the loss the mission work of the Punjab has sustained. We cannot fully realize the amount she sacrificed in coming to this country. We know that she was fifty four years old when she come out that she was a lady of good family and independent means, and that as "A. L. O. E." she had made for herself a name still blessed by thousands of women all over the world. She had laboured 18 years in the Punjab. The amount of good she did with her pen, with her purse, and by the influence of her saintly life, no one will ever be able to tell. She wrote books on India for English readers, and books for native Christians, and for those who are not Christians. She visited in heat and cold zenanas in all parts of Battala, and extended her efforts to the women of small villages near the towns round Battala. She worked hard with the boys of the Baring High School at Battala, and established a School for non-Christian boys in the same town. Truly her self denying labours secured more even than those of many other devoted workers. No wonder that the end came at last. The wonder is she worked so arduously, for so long a time.

On Tuesday the 5th at Battala was held with mourners. In the middle of the church in front of the Communion table, lay the corpse, wrapped up only in grave cloths, on a bier. (It was Miss Tucker's express desire that she should not be buried expensively.) It was covered with wreaths of white roses and chrysanthemums. The service began with a hymn, a translation of "Brief life is here our portion." Not one out of the great number of the co-workers of the deceased failed to realize the beauty of some of the lines. After the hymn, a psalm was read, and then another hymn was sung "Jesus lives, no longer now." After the usual lesson from Corinthians had been read, an addrdss was given by the venerable patriarch, the Rev. Robert Clark, who dwelt on the simple nobility of the witness Miss Tucker had given for Christ, of her self denial, of her having given up all for the sake of becoming a messenger of love to the women of India. He dwelt on her life and work, and spoke of the principles which actuated her conduct. Believing herself to be "bought with a price" she followed her Redeemer fully. She looked into the word of God, and lived accordingly to the light she thence drived. She followed no false lights, and gave heed to no deceiving spirit. Hers was a;

"Life's work well done,
Life's course well run
Life's fight well won."

Mr. Clark said, we had come to take leave of our friend only. She was at rest. She had passed through the valley of the shadow of death, but not alone. The Lord had been her Shepherd in life, and she had now realized the promise, "I will fear no evil,' for Thou art with me' She had heard the words "well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." The preacher then spoke of the extent of her labours. He said that in England, in Battala, and in the Punjab, and throughout India, she would be remembered, for her books translated into the vernaculars have been sold by thousands, or rather editions of thousands.

After the address another hymn was sung, one that Miss Tucker had herself written.

"The beloved Jesus sleeps in the grave;
Morn breaks and He who came to save
Has risen, glorious King of Kings
Victorious over all things.
It is Christ's power, Christ's glorious crown,
His rule shall spread with much renown.
Christ has risen, ne'er to die
Hallilujah, Victory."

(The original was in Urdu. We have attempted a rough transition.) Still another hymn followed; "For ever with the Lord! Amen. Then the older boys of the Baring High School took up the bier and slowly and solemnly bore the corpse out of the church. It was preceded by the Revds. R. Clark, Dr. Weitbrecht, Shirreff, Mackenzie and Nobind Chandar Dass in surplices. The corpse was followed by many lady workers from the missions of the Punjab and by many missionaries and others. A large crowd of the chief men of Battala were also present. All the way from the church to the cemetery, a distance of two miles, the boys from the Baring High School sang hymns at intervals. These were taken up by most of the mourners. It took a whole hour to traverse the distance. The road had been well watered, and the day was cool. At the grave other hymns were sung, and the usual burial service was read by Messrs. Wade and Weitbrecht. The latter gave a short address afterwards, in which he dwelt with much feeling on the love, Miss Tucker had all along shown for the people amongst whom she worked but especially for the inhabitants of Battala. An address was also given by a native Christian gentleman.

After the ceremoney was over, the mourners adjourned to the residences of the English and native missionaries to rest and partake of refreshments, before returning to the Railway Station. The funeral occupied the greater part of the time from the arrival of the morning train from Amritsar to the time of the return train from Pathankote.

Amongst those present at the funeral we noticed, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lahore, and the Revds. R. Clark, Grey, Shirreff, Dr. Weitbrecht, Hoare, Davis, Coverdale, Wigram, Wright, and Nobind Chandar Dass and Messrs. Lewis (Inspector of Schoolss), West, Rodgers, I. C. Singha, Chandu Lal, Sher Singh Dass of Mission School, Lahore), R. Raha and Drs. H. M. Clark and Atarid. Amongst the ladies were Mrs. Grime, Mrs. Weitbrecht, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Datt, Miss Wanton, Miss Jackson, Miss Clark, Miss Gertrude Clark, Miss Grimwood, Miss Hanbury, Miss Hewlett, Miss Sharpe, Miss Dewar, Mrs. Ewing, Miss Healey Miss Khers Bhose, Miss Wigram, Miss L Cooper, Miss Tuiting, Miss Wright, Miss J. Abdulla and Miss M. Singh.

One feeling seemed to pervade the whole of those who assembled to take part in the solemn ceremony. It was that which a soldier feels when he lays his victorious leader to rest, one of mournful triumph. The whole of the hymns seemed to echo this feeling. The mourning was because the deceased lady was not with us any more. The triumph was on account of her life and future reward. All who were present regarded the service as a privilege of which they would have been sorry to have been deprived. It was mentioned that letters had been received from the Bishop of the Diocese, Mr. and Mrs. Mackworth Young, the Rev. H. J. Spence Gray and others, expressing their deep regret at their not being able to attend. Mr. and Mrs. Maconachie were on tour or they would have attended.

So now in the small grave yard at Battala rests all that was mortal of a celebrated English authoress. But not until that mortal shall put on immortality with the fruits of all the good she has done be seen. There are many now who call her blessed. We thank God that we have had some contact with her in life, and we thank God for giving her grace to continue to the end; and more than all we thank God that her end was peace. Her life was of a type of self-devotion very high, and but rarely attained. Still, as Mr. Clarke remarked in his address, every Christian man and woman can see in it an example of what Christian principles are when fully carried out and lived in this life.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline." From all Chemists and Druggists in Aden.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Conamander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

13th Bengal Lancers—Surgn-Lieut G M C Smith, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Major W Conry.

17th Bengal Cavalry—Surgn-Lieut J N Macleod, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Capt D G Marshall.

19th Punjab Infantry—Surgn-Lieut E R Parry, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Capt W H Gray.

Capt A Stokes, R H A, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Secunderabad on appointment as Adjutant, Royal Artillery, at that station.

Military Works Dept—On return from leave Major G C P Onslow, R E, is posted to the Agra Division.

On transfer from the Public Works Dept, Lieut C B Farwell, R E, is attached to the Military Works Dept and posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Lucknow.

The undermentioned officer has passed in the practical part of subject (b) Queen's Regulations, section IX, paragraph 15:—Capt W G Hamilton, East Lancashire Regt, Qualified for the rank of Major.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd-Lieuts C P P Radcliffe and J P Grant, Seaforth Highlanders.

The undermenti ned officer is granted leave in India and Ceylon:—Royal Artillery—Lieut-Col H R L Morgan, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—Royal Engineers—Brevet-Major F J Aylmer, V C, Bengal Sappers and Miners, on medical certificate to Lahore.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Hill Depots, Dalhousie—Lieut C C Onslow, 1st Battalion Bedford Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt F C Godley, who has vacated that appointment.

Army Pay Dept—Subject to the approval of the R Hon the Secretary of State for War, the undermentioned Paymasters, who are about to complete a tour of Foreign Service, are directed to proceed home by the troopships sailing on the dates specified opposite their names:—

Capt H A Eyre, 1st Battn Norfolk Regt, from Bombay, 2nd Jan 1894.

Capt P E C Sheehan, 2nd Battn Scottish Rifles, from Bombay, 5th April 1894.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt F H Neish, Gordon Highlanders, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battn of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Military Works Dept—On relief by Col B Blood, C B, Royal Engineers, Major C H Brookes, R E, is posted to the Rawal Pindi Defence Division.

On return from leave, Lieut A J H Swiney, R E, is posted to the Rawal Pindi Command.

At the examinations in Pushtu by the Higher Standard, held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Meean Meer, Quetta, and Fort Sandeman, on the 30th and 31st October 1893, the following candidates are declared to have passed:—Capts K S Davison, Depy Asst Adjt-Genl, Meerut Dist; A D Parliques, 17th Bengal Infty; W E Phillips, 28th Punjab Infty; and A C Yate, 29th Bombay Infty Lieuts D G Seagrim, F R Pach and J F Browne Royal Artillery; E H de V Atkinson, and W M Celdstream, Royal Scots; E St. A Wake, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; A C J Campbell, 2nd Battn Middlex Regt; A McConaghey, 2nd Bengal Lancers; H E Whiffin, 13th Bengal Lancers; W S Fraser, 19th Bengal Lancers; N A Macdonald, 14th Sikhs Lancers; R T I Ridgway, H H Ford and T R Maclachlan, 40th Pathans; E J D Henslowe, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; C P Dawn, 1st Punjab Infantry; A J Caruana, 2nd Punjab Infantry; F R E Lock, 2nd Bombay Infantry; and A E Hatch, 29th Bombay Infantry. Surgn-Capt R C Macwatt, Indian Medical Service; Asst Apothy V V Chiodetti, Sub-Medical Depart; Sub-Condr G W Hoare and Commissariat Dept; Sergt G W Gilbertson, Commissariat Dept.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieuts:—2nd-Lieuts F E Buchanan, Royal Scottish Fusiliers; 2nd Lieuts J T G Adamson, W H Trevor and E C Perkins East Kent Regt.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut J B Aldridge, 60th Field Battery, for nine months, on private affairs.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Capt F W Begbie, for four months, on medical certificate.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr A H Collins, C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr A F Steinberg, Jt Magte and Depy Collr, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Patna district.

Mr F E Pargiter is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist and Sess Judge of Chittagong, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Jessore by Mr J Kellener

Mr C P Casperasz, Jt Magte and Depy Collr, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Chittagong on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Dist and Sess Judge of that district by Mr F E Pargiter.

Mr C J Stevenson-Moore, sub pro tem Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Chittagong district on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Chittagong by Mr C P Casperasz.

The Hon H H Risley, C I E Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Depts, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr M Finucane, Dir of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, is appointed to act as Secy to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr C W Bolton.

The services of Mr F A Slack, Magte and Collr, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Dept of this Govt.

Lieut F W D Trotter, 3rd B I, is appointed to be an extra A D C on the Perl Staff of the Lieut Govr of Bengal.

Mr W H Lovegrove Asst Consvr of Forests, on return from privilege leave granted to him is posted to the Singhbhum Forest Division.

Surg Maj J Lewtas is appointed to act as Civil Surg of

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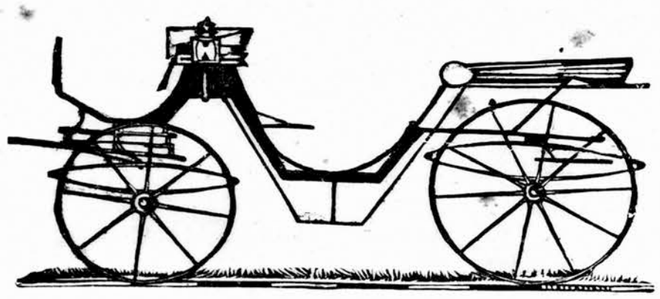

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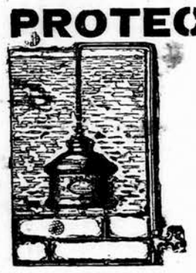

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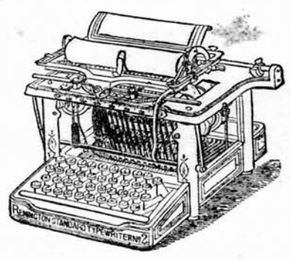

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